THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,216—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
31st Dec.	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th „	HIMALAYA	6936	.....	...
21st „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9651
28th „	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th „	DELTA	9853	.....	...
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10895
25th „	ROMNIA	7523	.....	...
4th March.	MALWA	10883	.....	...
11th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10513
25th „	* ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
31st „	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10959	.....	...
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd „	MANTUA	10895	.....	...
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE" PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 490 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 637	Rs. 791 or Rs. 949

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

...RS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

...ASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	Dec. 30
			1911
E. City of Naples	9500	.....	Jan. 11
E. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feb. 4
B. City of Madrid	7500	.....	„ 17
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	March 17	* „ 14
C. City of Athens	8100	„ 24	* „ 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	8400	April 11	* ...
C. City of York	11000	„ 24	* „ 21
E. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
C. City of Naples	9500	.....	„ 17
A. Trafford Hall	8000	„ 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of York	11000	.....	July 15
C. City of Paris	11000	.....	„ 19
C. City of Glasgow	9100	.....	August 1
† C. City of Lahore	9000	.....	„ 12
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	„ 24
C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	Sept. 5
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	„ 12
C. City of Athens	8100	October 1	...
C. City of York	11000	.....	Nov. 2
† C. City of Lahore	9000	.....	„ 10
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	„ 18
C. City of London	11000	.....	„ 24
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	„ 29

† Or other steamer.

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passage and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Calcutta:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	29th Dec.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	30th Dec.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	2nd Jan.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer. †Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 29th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Monday, the 26th December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

A Steamer on or about the 31st December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

26th December, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Australien	6,365	Monton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Monton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	30th Dec. 1910.
Dumbea	5,685	Rehufat	27th Jan. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL FROM THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Soberich	1st Feby. „
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March „
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Soberich	1st April „
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May „
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Soberich	1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London ..... „ 545 „ 635*
Saloon Class to London and back ..... „ 865 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... „ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back „ 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... „ 675
Saloon Class to London ..... „ 545 to 635
„ Class to London and back ..... „ 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS, ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	S. Bednarz	5930	24th Jan. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SHIPPING.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	8th March
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

Excellent accommodation for passengers. Fitted throughout with Electric Light, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Fares Rs. 450 and Rs. 400 according to position of Cabin. For further particulars apply to

M. M. SHIRAZEE, Agent.

No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1911.
a Sultan	2,884	Jansen	3rd Jan.
a President	3,300	Jacobsen	17th Jan.
b Markgraf	3,680	Ible	4th Feb.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

26, Medow Street, Bombay, 5th December, 1910.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... „ 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,300,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,300,000

HEAD OFFICE

4, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Calcutta	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Sourabaya	Kobe
	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

J. S. BRUCE, Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES. HOLIDAY SHOOTING. XMAS. HOLIDAYS.

For a thorough appreciation of the Season's doings and to obtain a maximum of pleasure during the Xmas holidays, inspect our stock of

BINOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder, Neo-Trieder, Heli-Trieder and Pagor Models. The foregoing are revelations in magnification and definition.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS

Goerz Pocket Tenax can be carried in a vest pocket, or in a small purse or bag; and yet it is equivalent to any Camera taking pictures 7″×5″.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR C. R. GOERZ,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.

BOMBAY.

TURPENE

THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

HAIG & HAIG

XXX WHISKY

(Distillers since 1679)

Renowned for its pure quality and pleasant mellow flavour.

Insist upon having the original brand

To be had of

Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., D.D. BARIA, and other Wine Merchants

or,

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY.

PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 Years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.

Distillers to H. M. the King.

Stocked by:—

PHIPSON & CO., 6 Apollo St., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood-poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	„ „
Monkey	125°	„ „
Elephant		in tins and bulk

'XMAS, 1910.

Orders for

CAKES,

'XMAS BOXES.

etc.,

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS.

'XMAS 1910.

Just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS,	(Extra choice) in	5½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Extra) in	5½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Extra) in	4½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Ordinary choice) in	5½ lbs. box.

SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. tin.
FRESH SPANISH GRAPES in barrels at Rs. 1 per lb.
NAPLES FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets.
FRENCH FRUITS in Syrup, Assorted Extra in Bottle.

Gruyere, Parmesan Gorgonzola Cheddar loaf, Dutch Cream Balls in tin foil and other various Cheeses. Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pastes of various shapes and designs. Pure Olive Oil (genuine). Italian Wine Vinegar. Ham and Bacon and Sausages.

Our CLARET (Grignolino) WINE the genuine in great demand, Rs. 11 per doz. bots.

Favourable Term for THE SEASON only (to Cash purchasers only) a disc of 10 per cent. for sum exceeding over Rs. 12.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "ASSAYE," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMO are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. A Shed, Prince's Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

A. H. FROOM,
ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "IBERIA," from MAURITIUS, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 28th current,and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th December, 1910.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, and on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 2nd and 3rd proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instructs Act, 1881.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 733 of 1909.

MATHURDAS RAWJI, a Firm.....Plaintiff.
vs.
1. JAVERVAHOO, widow of DAYAL KHIMJI.....
2. VALLABHDAS TULSIDAS.....
3. VITHALDAS NARANDAS, the Executors of the last Will and testament of DAYAL KHIMJI, deceased, and
4. TULSIDAS LUXMIDAS.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 12th day of April, 1910, the following immovable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of January, 1911, at the hour of 4 o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants abovenamed, in Lot No. 1.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Manordas Roopji Lane, also called Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty-four square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors' Old No. 7011, New No. 5923, Old survey No. 1311, New Survey No. 3522, and Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 2015, Street No. 251, 53, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the said Manordas Roppji Lane, on the South by the house of Hargovan Jiwan, on the East partly by the house of Ranchordas Meghji, and partly by the house of Khimji Lakhmidas, and on the West by the house of the said Hargovan Jiwan.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate in Rampart Row, now called Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the said Rampart Row, on the West by the property of the said Khimji Lakhmidas, herein firstly described, on the South by the property of Ranchord Meghji, and on the North by the said Manordas Roopji Lane, and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors'Old No. 739, Collectors' New No. 5,943, Old Survery No. 1275, 1,309, and New Survey No. 8,522, and Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes, under A Ward No. 1,985, Street No. 144.

Lot No. II.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one thousand and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts, with the Bungiow or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Banganga RowWalkeshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D. No. 2985, and Street Nos. 8, 10, 12, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the said Walkeshwar or Malabar Hill Road, on the West partly by a public passage and partly by a Dharamsalla of Jairaj Mukunji on the North partly by the Dharamsalla of Jairaj Mukunji, and partly by the Dharamsalla of Bhowsar Caste, on the South by the Dharamsalla of Mochee (Shoe makers) community.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MULLA & MULLA. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 28, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 29th day of November, 1910.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

CHOWPATTI LEVEL CROSSING.

THE Public are informed that with the sanction of the Under Secretary to Government, P. W. D. Railways, the FOOTPATH and WICKET GATES, North of Charni Road Station, B.B. & C.I. Railway, connecting the Queen's Road East and West of the Railway, will be CLOSED permanently, on and from January 1st, 1911.

Ag. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay Division.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STRAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S CORONATION IN LONDON 1911.

IN RESPONSE to numerous requests Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON beg to announce that they propose to despatch a personally conducted party of Indian Ladies and Gentlemen to Europe, visiting Paris, London, and the most interesting Cities of England, Ireland and Scotland.

The party will be accompanied by an English gentleman throughout and will leave Bombay per P. and O. Steamer "ARABIA," May 6th, and will return by P. and O. Steamer due to arrive Bombay, July 14th.

Fare for each person (including ALL expenses).
1st class throughout .....Rs. 2,500
2nd class on P. and O. Steamer otherwise 1st class .....Rs. 2,200

For further information apply to
THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon and Colombo.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Nuwara-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HONBLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Henjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN RUNGUMDAL, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnandrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E. R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security;

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

BOOKS FOR SALE

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. JAMES THOMSON.

VICEROY'S CUP
VERY LIBERAL ODDS.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
OPPOSITE SHARE BAZAR,
FORT.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.
GRAND
XMAS ATTRACTIONS.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
We shall again Show
THE GREAT ITALA FILM,
"THE VESTAL."

Undoubtedly the greatest Art Film ever exhibited in Bombay. The story is unique and deals with the love of a Roman maid, who, through a lying report of her lover's death set abroad by the High Priest, joins the virgins of the Temple of Vesta. We see the beautiful processions and dedication of the maiden actually taken in an old Roman Temple, her neglect of the sacred fire, her trial and condemnation to death. The rescue of the maiden from certain death by her lover, a Roman soldier, is a most dramatic finale.

ALSO A
GRAND XMAS FILM,
FOOLSHEAD
WISHES OUR PATRONS A
MERRY XMAS.
AND OTHER POPULAR PICTURES.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK
USUAL DAILY SESSIONS.
DURING THIS WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, 4th JANUARY,
SPORTS ON SKATES
EXCITING EVENTS,
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
SEE PROGRAMME.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula,)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALAOCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YUNGO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
MATHERAN.
ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
Separate Billiard Saloon & Restaurant on the Premises.

THIS commodious hotel contains 25 bedrooms with TILED flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every bed-room has its own bath-room and dressing room with tiled flooring. The hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs. Please apply for—
Terms for Board and Lodging, &c., to E. K. KHAN.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

---

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WONDERFUL Discovery—Specific for Hydrocele, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis and Dropsy. Guaranteed to cure any nature and standing radically by using externally. Rs. 2-8 oz.—B. GHOSE & Co., Chemists, 85/1, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.

HAMS, English cooked, full flavoured. Cooked Breakfast Bacon, Hunter's Handy Hams, and Hams and Bacon in canvas at rock-bottom prices. THE EMPIRE STORES, near Bori Bunder, Bombay.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays,—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan

---

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, &c.—The only Firm where you can get anything and everything for Motor Cars at very LOW PRICES, is THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

MILK-BUTTER-CREAM.—Can be supplied fresh daily; up-country orders for Butter supplied in tins. Rates moderate on application to PARISIAN DAIRY Co., 1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC "FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the some of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO ESCAPE
All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book!!!
"KAM SHASTRA,"
A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!
Available in all Languages!!
English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil!
Kanarese Edition in the Press!!
More than 600,000 copies already supplied!
GRATIS and POST-FREE.

Apply to:—VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

---

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS. ENGINE OILS. CYLINDER OILS.
GINNING OILS. MOTOR OILS. MINERAL GREASES.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Re. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
DIET is most important to all. To live we must eat—so study your dietary.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S is a well-balanced and self-contained food of the highest possible form of nourishment—is easily digested and quickly assimilated—invigorates the strong—strengthens and builds up the weak. The best breakfast and supper beverage—can be taken hot or cold.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

WANTED.

A MILL MANAGER, thoroughly acquainted with Indian Cotton, by a large up-country Cotton Mill. Good salary to right man. Apply, stating experience and with testimonials, to Box No. 1898, "Bombay Gazette."

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID .....£.....£27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS ....£.£12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

AQUILA TONIC.

(Bases: Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain; vitalizes the systems; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."

MASTER BUILDER
of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s. including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion .	...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	7	8
Quarterly	4	5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, December 23.

2½ per cent. Consols	...	79 5-8 unchgd
per cent. Rentes	...	97 1-4 unchgd
3½ per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	...	94 3-4 unchgd
1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	...	83 5-8 unchgd
Bar Silver in London	...	25 1-8 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence	...	25 5-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.		
Silver in New York	...	64 3-8 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	...	25-27 unchgd
Do. Berlin		20-43 1-2
Do. New York	...	4 85 3-8—1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate		4 1-2 p.c. since 1-12-10
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight..		3 1-2 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.		3 3-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...		4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...		4 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans	...	3 3-8+1-2
Do. of day market loans	...	3 5-8—1-2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	...	77 9 1-8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)	...	1-3-15

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	...	£	300,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	...	£	120,000
Sovereign to Bombay	...	£	143,000
Silver to Calcutta	...	£	10,000
Gold to Calcutta	...	£	40,000

MANCHESTER, December 23.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots	Quiet—Unchgd
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Good demand at steady rates.

Sales of East Indian	...		7,000
Total Sales	...		700
Sold on Speculation and for Export			.....
Imports	...		14,000
Mid. Americans	...		8-13 unchgd
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	...		11 1-8 unchgd

Cotton Delivery	D./J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
	7.87	7.97	7.93
	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2
Mid. Uplands	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
	7.93	7.99	7.99
G. O. C.	+ 3	+ 1	+ 1
	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.
Liverpool	7.88	7.85	7.75
	+ 1	+ 1	+ 2

Liverpool market closed until Wednesday.

NEW YORK, December 23.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

		bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	86,000
Do Last year		39,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	73,000
Do. Exports to Continent	...	84,000
Spot Cotton—		15-15 unchgd
Futures at New York ..... Jan. 14-82—4		Declined on commission house liquidation and on foreign selling.
Do at New York ..... May 15-21—3		

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton		14 15-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan.	...	15-00— 2
Do. do. May	...	15-12— 2

Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

New York markets closed on Saturday and Monday.

LONDON, December 23.

		Bales.
Good Madras Westerns London	...	7
Cotton Stock in London	...	6,400
Week's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	361,000
Do Exports to Great Britain	...	140,000
Do Exports to Continent	...	124,000
Do Exports to Japan	...	4,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	...	117,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports	...	516,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

			Bales.
Total Sales	...	...	52,000
Do. Speculation	...	...	1,000
Do. Exportation	...	...	1,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	...	...	30,000
Do. Actual Export	...	...	14,000
Do. Import of the Week	...	...	222,000
Do. Stock	...	...	892,000
Surat week's Sales	...	...	000
Do. Indian Speculation	...	...	.....
Do. Expectation	...	...	.....
Do. Forwarded Consumers	...	...	1,000
Do. Actual Exports	...	...	200
Do. Week's Imports	...	...	.....
Do. Stocks	...	...	11,000
Float Americans	...	...	400,000
Do. Indian	...	...	15,000

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi ... 33

Do Months—Dec.-Jan.

Do Name of Ports—London.

Do Whether Sellers, &c.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs. 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 45 1-4

Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.

Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.

Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 44 3-4

Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.

Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship ... 38

Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.

Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 34 3-8

Do. Months—Feb.-March.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata— ... 60 1-2

Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. ... 12

Months of Shipment,—May-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Dull.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 5-2—Value—Quiet.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 13 3-8

FREIGHT.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 9

METAL.

Copper Braziers...	...	£ 68 1-2
Yellow Metal ...	...	d. 6 1-8

Tin plates—I C Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs C I F Bombay ... ...

Bar Iron.—Belgian Ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp	...	£ 5 17 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 guage G. O. B. 4 per cent, F. O. B. Liverpool	...	£ 10 17 6
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp	...	£ 5 9 0

ARRIVAL.

"Pagenturm."

BOMBAY, December 23.

BULLION.

On Saturday morning Bar Silver in London and New York was reported unchanged.

Business in the local market opened at Rs. 73-1-0. London market remained steady and private advices reported "Dull" hence our market was steady, and demand being continued. Prices advanced by an anna and closed at Rs. 73-2-0. Demand for ready was dull and about 50 to 60 slabs changed hands. By this mail silver worth about £300,000 has been imported which seems a heavy arrival but the main cause of such a big shipment is due to the holidays. There is no likelihood of our market being declined. Gold market remained flat and prices declined by half anna to an anna. Sovereigns were in good demand and prices advanced by half an anna. Sovereign worth about £143,000 has been shipped by the mail.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	6	0
97 touch Chinta	23	6	0
Narandas Motiram's Chop Swadeshi 98 to 99 touch.	23	15	9
National Bank	23	15	9
Chartered Bank	23	14	9
Sovereign Shield	15	3	6
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	73	14	9
English Gold	23	0	0
Native Bullion	73	14	3
Indian Specie Bank	23	15	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny ...	...	72 11	0
117 Penny Ready ...	...	72 10	0
Local per tola ...	...	0 11	9

FUTURES.

First Settlement ...	...	72 2	0
Second do ...	...	73 6	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed—Firm. London market declined. Locally prices advanced by two annas having a good demand.

Rapeseed—Dull. London prices unchanged: There being more sellers and prices were easier by an anna.

Wheat—Quiet but steady. London price was unchanged. Locally demand seemed a retail and prices were put up by half an anna.

Poppyseed—Firm. Demand good and prices for ready advanced by an anna and forwards by two annas.

Castorseed, Cottonseed, Gingellyseed, Groundnuts and Mowrasseed—Quiet. Moderate business is passing and prices remained steady.

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 12	4	0
Linseed, Small	,, 11	14	0
Linseed, Brown	,, 12	5	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi	,, 6	6	0
Brown Cawnpore	,, 6	5	0
Yellow do.	,, 7	4	0
Do. Gujarat	,, 7	12	0
Brown Katni	,, 6	14	0
Poppyseed	,, 9	12	0
Castorseed	,, 39	to	40
WHEAT—			
Pissi	,, 31	to	33
Hard Red	,, 27	to	29
GINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Hingunghat	,, 52	to	54
Bal Rajadesh	,, 75	to	80
Mowrasseed	,,		
Groundnuts	,, 48	to	50
Cottonseed	,, 25	to	27
Maize	,, 16	to	17
Wheat Yellow	,, 35	to	37
Khandwa	,, 40	to	45
Bajara	,, 25	to	27
Jowar	,, 16	to	18
Gram	,, 20	to	23
Mimbara	,, 52	to	53
Brown Jubbulpore	,, 48	to	49
Brown Meggi	,, 49	to	50
Kubra	,, 49	to	51
Black Katni	,, 45	to	46
Myrabollams	,, 17	to	19

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Friday, 23rd December, 1910 :—

Wheat	14,554	cwts
Linseed	169	,,
Rapeseed	86	,,
Gingellyseed	20,375	,,
Poppyseed	22	,,
Groundnuts	5,998	,,
Castorseed	5,919	,,
Rice	4,645	,,
Myrabollams	3,176	,,
Cottonseed	14,945	,,
Mowrasseed	139	,,
Gram	1,394	,,
Jeowar	309	,,
Maize	625	,,

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 and 2 points up. New York unchanged and futures were 4 and 3 down. The tone of the local market was dull and demand both from exporters and mills being moderate the rates declined by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. The rate for new crop advanced by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 on account of good demand. The rate for new Broach opened at Rs. 354 and there being more demand advanced to Rs. 356 1-2 at the close.

500	Currimbhai mills...	Jalgaum ...	328
200	Do. ...	Bengal ...	300
200	W. Wolf and Sons	Do. ...	300
200	Petit mills ...	Shenabad ...	345
100	Volkart Bros ...	Bengal ...	307
100	H. Gooculdas & Co.	Chandur ...	355
	Bengal Hand Gin Fine	...	299
	,, F Good	...	286
	Bengal Machine Gin Fine	...	317
	,, F Good	...	304
	Sind Punjab Fine	...	315
	,, F Good	...	303
	Khandesh Fine	...	327
	,, F Good	...	327
	Dhamangaon Joolgaon Fine	...	359
	,, F Good	...	349
	Akola Khangnum Fine	...	350
	,, F Good	...	340
	Amraoti Fine	...	350
	,, F Good	...	340
	Yeotmal Fine	...	361
	,, F Good	...	351
	Nagpore Fine	...	364
	,, F Good	...	354
	Wardha Hingunghat Fine	...	367
	,, F Good	...	357
	Methia Fine	...	335
	,, F Good	...	325
	Broach Gin Fine	...	375
	,, F Good	...	365
	Broach Gin Good	...	355
	Rawginned Good	...	334
	Comptah Gin	...	365
	Western H. G.	...	244
	Do. M G	...	230

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 23rd December, 1910 :—

Khandeish	...	...	4,866 Bales
Central India	...	...	360 ,,
Barsi and Nagar	...	...	849 ,,
Berar	...	...	1,993 ,,
Central Provinces	...	...	1,439 ,,
Comras	...	...	2,537 ,,
Dholleras	...	...	9,392 ,,
Broach	...	...	... ,,
Coompta and Dharwar	...	...	674 ,,
Westerns	...	...	15 ,,
Bengal N. W. P.	...	...	1,565 ,,
Bengals Rajputana	...	...	... ,,
Rajputana	...	...	... ,,
Sind	...	...	835 ,,
Persia	...	...	... ,,
American	...	...	... ,,
Egyptian	...	...	... ,,
Other sorts	...	...	... ,,
Total	...	...	15,230

METALS.

We quote:—

Copper Braziers 4×4	...	lbs. 21	
		23	Rs. 53 12
		36	
		42	
		56	
		63	
		70	Rs. 55 4
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	...	21	
		28	
		35	,, 45 0
		42	
		49	
		56	
Tin Ingots	...	...	,, 47 4
Gunpowder	...	...	,, 10 8
Copper Sheetings	...	...	,, 59 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings	...	...	,, 47 4
Copper Ingots	...	...	,, 46 12

IMPORTS OF TREASURE,

Friday, Dec. 23.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other Coin. Rs.
3 Box	3,922		1,454
1 Case	4,500		.....

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullion. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
38 Bars	75,000	.....	.....
1 Bundle	1,950	.....	.....
1 do	1,450	.....	.....

Importers.	Vessels.	From
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	Salsette	London
J H & Obadiah ...	do.	Alexandria
S & E H Yazdi ...	Haidari	Jeddah
M Mackenzie & Co ...	Lhasa	C Mandvi
Do. ...	do.	Porebunder

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY.

by rail on 22nd December, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	71	83,502
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	79	90,986

LONDON, December 24.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	... 79 5-8	unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent	... 97 1-4	unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)...	94 3-4	unchgd
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities	... 83 5-8	unchgd
Bar Silver in London.	... 25—1-8	
Bar Silver 2 months hence	... 25 3-16—1-8	
Closing Tone of Silver.—No buyers.		
Silver in New York	... .	
Exchange on London at Paris	... 25-26 1-2—1-2	
Do do Berlin	... 20-43	unchgd
Do do New York	... .	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 1-2 p.c. since 1-12-10	
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st.	2 1-2	unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st...	3 3-8	unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months..	4	unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months..	4	unchgd
Interest day to day loans	... 3 3-8	unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans	... 3 5-8	unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	... 77-9 1-8	unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate).	1-3-16.	
Cotton Stock in London—		
Do. Total Visible Supply	...	4,730,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian		204,000
Do. Quantity in Sight	...	7,740,000

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 36

Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.

Do. Name of Ports—London.

Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

Tone of Wheat—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 45 3-4

Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 45 1-4

Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.

Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.

Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship 38 3-4

Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 65

Do. Months—April-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed.—Steady.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 60 3-4

Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. ... 12

Months—May-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Done.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 5-2—Done.—Quiet.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings of the Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Feeder for the week ending 10th instant, were Rs. 3,000, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1910 to 10th December 1910—Rs. 86,998. The total for the corresponding period last week was Rs. 1,910.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 20th Dec. 1910, as compared with the statement of 13th Dec. 1910:—

Liabilities.	December 13, Rs.	a.	p.	December 20, Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up,	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,73,00,000	0	0	1,73,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	2,05,19,953	7	3	1,91,79,670	5	6
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,52,35,843	9	6	16,84,92,077	15	2
Bank Post Bills, &c...	8,48,251	0	10	7,25,120	2	2
Sundries	18,49,690	13	7	19,46,750	7	0
Rs ..	22,58,03,738	15	2	22,66,44,518	13	10
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,74,20,945	0	0	2,85,18,005	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	88,74,814	0	0	85,82,184	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,72,01,760	2	7	3,71,83,165	8	4
Bills discounted, &c	5,29,33,801	0	1	5,33,85,921	8	1
Balances with other Banks ...	3,02,83,290	9	0	2,96,70,480	13	8
Bullion	22,34,797	13	4	24,68,086	7	3
Dead Stock.....	21,81,628	9	9	21,82,008	8	4
Stamps	11,923	0	8	12,749	14	3
Sundries	60,979	2	2	61,228	4	2
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	16,12,03,939	5	2	16,20,14,379	14	1
Cash, &c., at... Branches	6,46,99,799	10	0	6,46,30,138	15	9
	22,58,03,738	15	2	22,66,44,518	13	10

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Government Balance Head Office	18,20,255	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	10,20,028	do.
Other Deposits	32,07,134	Increase.
Post Bills	1,23,181	Decrease.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments.....	8,05,080	Increase.
Loans.....	68,595	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	4,52,120	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	6,12,360	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	35,47,425	do.
Cash at Branches	35,77,764	Increase.

Percentage 34-13.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

Olympia s—2,050 cwts oil cakes Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Moravia s—102 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—53 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 6,500 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—1,000 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rydal Hall s—1,320 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Banca s—50 bales cotton, H M Madraswalla and Co

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—1,300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

The Rev. William Monro Wollaston, canon of Gibraltar, and for many years well known in Anglican Church life on the Riviera, died on Dec. 3 at his residence, Villa Montboissier, Cannes, aged seventy-nine.

Sir William Ler-Warner was to preside at the opening meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts on Thursday, Dec. 15, when an illustrated paper on "The Taj Mahal and its Relation to Indian Architecture" was to be read by Mr. R. F. Chisholm, F. R. I. B. A., formerly consulting architect to the Government of Madras and to the Gaekwar of Baroda.

The death of General Sir James F. M. Browne, colonel-commandant of the Royal Engineers, is announced, at 19 Roland Gardens, London. Sir James, who was eighty-seven years of age, was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and entered the Royal Eng. in 1842. He saw service in the Crimean war, and was severely wounded. He was twice mentioned in despatches, and was given the brevet of major and lieutenant-colonel. He was also awarded a medal with clasp, the Turkish and Sardinian medals, and was appointed a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and a Member of the Fifth Class of the Order of the Medjidieh. Sir James Browne acted as Governor of the Royal Military Academy from 1880 to 1887, and retired in the following year with the rank of general. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1894.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Ten Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BARNARDO—TEVIOT-KERR—December 15, at Christ Church, Bhagalpur, by the Rev J A Cullen, C. M. S, and Rev. A D Green, Chaplain, Jamalpur, E I R, Frederick Adolphus Fleming Barnardo, to Violet, daughter of Mrs Teviot-Kerr, of Monteviot, Kurseong.

DEATH.

BURNETT—December 19, killed by a wild elephant on the Anaimad Estate, Nellliampathy Hills, James Burnett Burnett, of Mombodo, Kincardineshire, Scotland.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket : Aligarh vs. Parsis Gymkhana.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at the Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction this week. The Grand Itala Film "The Vestal."

Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. ; Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m., 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim : "If you employ a man, don't suspect him. If you suspect a man, don't employ him."—Oriental Proverb.

Religious Education.—Bishop W. F. McDowell, LL.D., late Chancellor of the University of Denver, U.S.A., will deliver a lecture on the above topic at the hall of the Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon, this evening, at 6 p.m. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar will preside. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Street Accident.—Makun, a Hindu coachman, was charged with rash driving and thereby causing the death of a Mahomedan, aged 50 years. The deceased was going along the Erskine-road, when he was knocked down by the carriage which was being driven by the accused. He was taken to hospital where he succumbed to the injuries. The inquiry stands adjourned.

Suicide of a Lunatic.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of Jusab Mahomed, a Mahomedan, living with his brother at Parel Tank road. The brother was informed that the deceased jumped into a well in the close vicinity of the house. The police arrived on the spot and recovered his body from the well. The deceased was, it is alleged, of unsound state of mind. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

Housebreaking and Theft.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Deacup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Detective Inspector Mahomed Hussaine Turki charged Aju Mulla Karim, a Mahomedan with house-breaking and theft. The complaint was that the accused entered the house of a Borah, named Gallam Ali, in Cooper Street on Sunday night and stole property and cash valued at Rs. 132. The accused was arrested by the police and property worth about Rs. 127 was recovered from him. Being a notorious character the accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Band at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lt-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

Character March	...The Uhlan's Call ..... Eilenberg
Overture	...Tancredi ..... Rossini
Serenade	...The Warblers ..... J Perry
Selection	...The Balkan Princess ..... Rubens
Valse	...My Queen ..... Coote
Selection	...The Girls of Gottenberg... Caryll
Cake-Walk	...A Coon Band Contest .... Pryor

Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage.—The following donations have been received in aid of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage. The Director of Public Instruction as a grant to the Anglo-Vernacular School Rs. 750, Sheth Vallabhdas Ranchhoddass Rs. 225, Sheth Jagmohandass Varjiwandass in memory of Bai Kamla for 6 tins of ghee Rs. 147, in memory of Sheth Manekchand of Messrs. Laxmichand Manekchand and Co. for 2 candies of rice Rs. 110, Sheth Hemraj Pragji Thakarshi for grain Rs. 101, Sheth Pragji Surji for feast of rice pudding Rs. 72, Sheth Odhavji Anandji Sikiladha of Autani District Belgaum, every year Rs. 51, Sheth Damodar Bapuji Padwal as Dewali contribution every year Rs. 25, Sheth Purshotam Kalidass Rs. 25, Sheth Narshilal Purshotamdass Rs. 25, miscellaneous donations less than Rs. 25, Rs. 63, total 1,527.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

The corner-stone laying ceremony of the Library Building of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, by his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is fixed to take place at 5 p.m., on Wednesday the 1st February, 1911.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

From Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon &c. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th December, 1910. (Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Min
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	23	12	45 p.m.	2	5
Suez	26	13	45 p.m.	1	15

NOTICES.

Cable Asmab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Aswar line interrupted between Ramhormuz and Ahwaz (23-11-10).

Turkish Route Right (26-12-10).

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, appearing in the Australian papers are later than the last English Mail :—

The General Election.

London Dec. 11.

During the elections at Belfast yesterday thousands of persons made demonstrations, and in the course of riots 100 shop windows were smashed.

Free fights took place at Taurles (in Tipperary). The O'Brienite candidate was cut on the head, but although his face was bleeding he addressed his followers. Mr. John Dillon was mobbed at the same place.

Mr. Lloyd-George (Chancellor of the Exchequer), in the course of a speech at Bangor yesterday, said the Government hoped to introduce Home Rule at the earliest possible moment, as it was absolutely essential for the efficiency of the Imperial Parliament to extend selfgovernment to Ireland Wales, Scotland, and England. After disposing of the Lords' veto the Government would reconstruct the constitutional machinery in order to free the House of Commons from trivial local, and provincial details, which could be better dealt with by the districts concerned, and thus permit the Imperial Parliament to attend to the immence Imperial questions awaiting consideration. There was not the slightest danger of a persecution of the Irish Protestant by the Catholics, as these were not the days of religious persecution. The Ulstermen, remembering their past persecution of the Catholics, were now afraid of the vindictiveness of the Catholics but no one knowing Ireland and the Catholics had the faintest doubt that they would govern as a nation and not as sectionalist. If the Government secured an adequate majority in the present campaign there would be no further election on the veto. That question would be settled once and for all time. If the Lords submitted better proposals than the Government did there was no reason why those proposals should not be accepted.

Sir Edward Grey (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), speaking at Alnmouth on Friday, said he was not prepared to set up a separate and independent Parliament in Ireland. Any such Parliament must be a subordinate Legislature unimparing the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. The Osborne judgment was right, but it would be a fair arrangement to allow the trades unions to establish separate political funds.

Speaking at Hyde yesterday, Mr. Balfour complained of Mr. Asquith's "illtimed reticence respecting Home Rule," and of Mr. Arquith's referring to the meagre statement in his Albert Hall speech of last year as containing the Government's whole policy on this gigantic question. He (Mr. Balfour) belived that the Government meant to do as little for Home Rule as it possibly could without finally quarrelling with Mr. Redmond; but its true policy had not appeared in anything that Ministers had said. It was an insult to the democracy to ask for absolute power to pass, despite the second Chamber, a measure of Home Rule of which the democracy knew nothing. He promised that if the Unionists were returned to power referendum proposals would be submitted before the question of the reconstruction of the House of Lords was taken in hand.

Mr. A. Bonar Law (Unionist), in the course of an address at Radcliffe yesterday, said that if the Government lost ground now compared with the January election it would be impossible for it to go to the Sovereign and ask him to upset the Constitution. Another election was not distant, as a result of the present situation.

Sir Edward Carson (Unionist), speaking at Macclesfield yesterday, said the Government was a "kodak Government." Mr. Redmond pressed the button and Mr. Asquith did the rest. Mr. Asquith was an instance of a man with a strong face and weak knees. Mr. Redmond had practically confessed that there was a conspiracy between them to smuggle in Home Rule.

Sir Edward, in a letter to the Press, challenges Mr. Asquith to meet him on any platform to unfold his Home Rule proposals and to discuss them.

The Grand Orange Lodge in Ireland has issued a fresh manifesto urging its members to defeat "the Socialist-Radicals."

A Brazilian Revolt.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 11.

Owing to trivial grievances a battalion of marines stationed in the naval barracks on the island Des Cobras, near the city, mutinied yesterday and the scout Rio Grande do Sul joined them.

The trouble on the scout was quickly suppressed after a number of the crew including an officer, had been killed.

The warships in the harbour vigorously cannonaded the island for four hours and then the mutineers asked for an armistice to allow of their removing their dead. The request was granted, but half an hour later the bombardment was resumed. All the shore batteries concentrated their fire on the island, and the mutineers replied with shrapnel, killing and wounding many in the city.

Late in the evening the revolt was crushed the battalion of mutineers having been partly annihilated.

The number of killed and wounded in the engagement

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mill.....R I M
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick.....E.R.N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marnack.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec 24.

Arcadia...3514 Barcham Shanghai...18-1-1911 P & O Co
Australien.....Monton.....
Birmingham.....2612 Cailer.....T Morrison & Co
Diomatis.....2329 Robinson...Agrew Yuel Co
Caledonia.....3529 Haywood*.....P & O S N Co
Dunrobin.....2331 Owens.....W & A Graham & Co
Hatimai.....2384 Peters.....*.....
Islanda.....3361 McClelland.....M M & Co
Kasara.....505 Elton.....M M & Co
Nizam.....2041 Macgontell...T Morrison & Co
Okara.....3439 Kedslie.....M M & Co
Quirimba.....4237 Smith.....M M & Co
Safa.....502 Willoughby...B & H S N & Co
Umona.....2338 Mitchell...W & A Graham & Co
Stream
Strombus.....4008 Scott.....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B Arioto	4313	H Bradley	Hull		N F ... J Findlay & Co
C&R Warturm	3127	Schmidt	Hamburg via K'chi		N F...W & A G & Co
D&E Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	3-1-11	M M & Co
H Moravia	2263	Casulich	Trieste	27 12	A L S N Co
K Feliciana	2785	Falck	Dunkirk	3-1-11	W & A Graham & Co
L Cresswell	2002	Buff	N F		W & A G & Co
M Shah Amcer	1922	Cusack	Mauritius	3-1-11	Bo & H S N Co
N Newbridge	2397	Gray	Manchester	27.12	W & A Graham & Co
P Gutenfels	3551	Franzius	Hamburg via Karachi	28-12	W & A Graham & Co
Q Hoscince	934	Hughes	Jeddah	24 12	B & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Glenclunny	3067	Craig	Kobe	31 12	T Morrison & Co
2 Olympia		Mitchell	Liverpool	29 12	W & A Graham & Co
3 China	3855	Parissich	Trieste	26 12	A L S N Co
4 Cressington Court	2716	Barcham	Marseilles	31 12	W & A Graham & Co
5 Glenlyon	2543	Anderson	Antwerp	31 12	T Morrison & Co
8 Koerber	3164	Fioresti	Trieste	1 1 1911	W Deuso
9 Rydal Hall	2139	Nelson	L'pool	23-12	K N & Co
10&11 Colombo Maru	2220	Coombs	Kobe	30 12	N Y Kaisha
13 Egypt	4170	Summers	London	31-12	P & O S N Co
14 H W Linga	951	Cutbush	Karachi	26-12	M M & Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim	G Port	29 12	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Dawood	B'nagar	24 12	Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	699	Fakeera	Karachi	24-12	B S N Co

30 ton Cranes.

Dredger Jinga.....401.....B P Trust

M W D D

Dalhousie ...62 Barisow...N F...N F...J Finlay & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
23	Umona	Mitchell	Natal Dec 2
	Ariosto	Bradley	Hull Nov 25
24	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi Dec 23

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
	Banca	Collyer	Kola &c
	Markgraf	Thle	Zanzibar
	Canterbury	Willis	Calcutta
	Hajdari	Kass	Nezapatam
	Ocean Prince	Barrett	Philadelphia
	Nippon	Torabochia	Kobe &c
	Nurani	Crebbino	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday :—

Steamer Madura, Logan for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ China, Paurssich for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Glenclunny for China &c.
„ Umona for Liverpool &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	From
19	Shadwell	London
20	Earl of Douglas	Liverpool
22	Gulistan	London
22	Nairn	Calcutta
23	Twingone	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer "Iachia," from Hongkong left Singapore on the 22nd instant for Penang and Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 27th December.

1282. Musketry—Rifle Club.—The Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be open for Matches 3 and 4 and practice on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 6 to 7-30 p.m. and Saturdays from 3 to 5-30 p.m.

II. Classification Range.—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to the Rifle Club matches 5 to 8 as under :—

Tuesday 27th instant—By train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

I. V. R. A. Matches can be fired on this day.

III.—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are available for Class-firing for adults as under :—

Wednesday 28th instant Parts I and II Any Company.
Thursday 29th instant "D" Coy Standard Test.
Friday 30th instant Parts I and II Any Company,
Saturday 31st instant Standard Test Any Company,
Sunday 1st Prox. Parts I, and II and Standard Test, Any Company.
Monday 2nd Prox. at the disposal of O. C. "E" Coy
Tuesday 3rd Prox. Parts I and II Any Company.
Wednesday 4th Prox. Standard Test Any Company.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

1203. Bugle Practice Thursday the 29th inst Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

1204. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 6978 Cyclist W A Vardon, "E" Coy from 23rd December 1910 to 22nd February 1911.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th December.

263. Inspections—The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect Nos 1 and 2 and E E Companies B V A on Saturday 7th January 1911.

Nos 1 and 2 Companies—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p m and proceed to Middle Ground for 1 inch Aiming Rifle Practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

E E Company—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5-45 p m and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

Dress—Khaki and Forage Caps.

264. Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will be formed to enable candidates to pass this examination at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder on Thursday 12th January 1911. Intended candidates are requested to attend on this date and give their names the Adjutant.

Lectures will be held at the Club on successive Thursdays for Instructions.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, made to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Foliage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

SORABJEE A. M. ERANEE,
Adelphi Hotel Compound, Clare Road,
Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.

BUNGALOWS,
From Rs. 150.

FLATS,
From Rs. 40.

OFFICES,
From Rs. 15.

SHOW ROOMS,
From Rs. 100.

GODOWNS,
From Rs. 30.

All Requirements Suited.

LUARD BARRINGTON & CO.,
HOUSE & ESTATE AGENTS,
55, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT.
P. O. BOX No. 239.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS.

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PAY NOTHING.
Only drop a Card to-day for a Free Sample Copy of
INDUSTRY,
A monthly Journal of Handicrafts and Commerce.
Containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc.,
And you will get a copy Absolutely Free.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure Medium.
For Free Sample Copy and Adv. rates please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY" Office
3, Mohunlal Mitter's Lane,
Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS :
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO.
Hamamum Street, Fort.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

PIANOS
FOR SALE
FOR HIRE
On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.
BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.
SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.
WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 27th Dec. 1910.

THE CONGRESS.

To bring out Sir William Wedderburn, as President of the Indian National Congress, with a view to bind up its broken ranks and bring back dissenters to the fold, would have been a commendable step, if time had laid its finger more gently upon him. But it is almost a quarter of a century since he left this country, and though he has twice re-visited it, his connection with the administration is now but a memory. Physically he is not strong enough to have undertaken the task he was invited to, and though his interest in Indian affairs may have remained as great as ever, he has lost touch of them and however much he might desire that it should be as active as ever, the same relentless finger prevents it. So Sir William has come to preside over another session of the Congress and preached to those who were gathered together at Allahabad, a message of union and peace, which they politely listened to, but which is likely to have no remarkable practical effect. The Congress lost caste a couple of years ago. Some of its best men withdrew their support and if its deliberations and resolutions were ever deserving respectful consideration, they deteriorated from that day. It is not within the power of Sir William Wedderburn to reinstate the Congress in public estimation, or to induce its leaders to adopt the policy he prescribes, mild and innocuous though it be. His sympathy with their aspirations is whole-hearted, he says, but whether he is acquainted with the nature and quality of those aspirations we have no means of gathering. He has an enduring faith in the future destiny of India, but he does not venture to predict what that future destiny may be, though his confidence in the future is "founded on the solid merits of the Indian people—their law-abiding character, their industry, their patient and gentle nature, their capacity for managing their own affairs, and he puts his trust in the intelligence, the reasonableness and "the public spirit of the educated classes." There are many stones in this foundation, but those he selects for the corner are not of granite, but soft sandstone which will crumble to dust the more rapidly as he trusts to the Congress to lay them plumb and to apply the cement. It is the pious duty of the Congress, he added, to guide the people in their peaceful progress towards self-government, within the Empire. "Within the Empire," that is the saving clause, which probably a tithe of those present endorse. That he voiced the views and feelings of the majority of the delegates in that observation we take leave to disbelieve.

"Hope, conciliation, united effort," these are the watchwards Sir William Wedderburn presented to the Congress, all very well if judiciously followed; but if he had made more of his late friend Sir Wilfrid Lawson and told them to hope for all things, but expect nothing, he would have better revealed his devotion to the people of this country. That would have made for contentment. Instead, he tells them that the concessions which have been made are not sufficiently generous, that they do not go far enough. Then again, he encourages rather than condemns unrest by a gratuitous reflection on the official class by implying that they do not accept the new policy in an ungrudging generous spirit and do not labour to facilitate a return of the country to a normal condition by an early repeal of repressive measures, or in any case by dispensing, as far as possible, with the exercise of the extraordinary powers which they have conferred upon the Executive, and by making it easy for those who have seen the error of their ways to go back quietly to the path of law and order. The way of transgressors is hard, and quite justly so; yet an over-lenient Administrative has dispensed further than is prudent with extraordinary powers and has made it the easiest thing in the world for offenders to return to the path of law and order. But have they returned? Has Government received that assistance and co-operation the desire for which they expressed, for instance, when they released the deportees by way of celebrating the inauguration of the enlarged Councils? Any fresh offences, must, he admits, be dealt with, "but moderate men would have a chance of working exclusively for peace, if the public mind were not kept in a state of tension by indiscriminate house-searchings, prosecutions and other processes in pursuit of offences of an older date." Moderate men, men with well-balanced minds, have every chance of working for peace. The public mind is not kept in a state of tension and there is not, and never has been, any indiscriminate house-searching. The value of anything Sir William may say, is diminished by his re-iteration of allegations of the kind, which are as ridiculous as they are unfounded. Still it is possible that the presidential oration was as carefully revised before delivery as those of many of his predecessors and that this utterance was merely inserted by an irresponsible wire-puller, who has succeeded in misleading Sir William as to the actual condition of affairs prevailing.

Doubtless well-intentioned, Sir William addressed himself to the "differences which have arisen among Indian reformers themselves, between those who are known as Moderates and those who are called Extremists." As well endeavour to make the lion lie down with the lamb, though each is striving for the same end, albeit they aim at so-doing by somewhat different methods. Peace and good will is a fitting text for a Christmas sermon. And Mr. President, in pursuit of his text, lamented that the more impatient spirits broke away from their former leaders and found salvation in other directions and in other methods. These methods, Sir William thinks, as a matter of tactics and expediency, have not proved successful. It appears to him that they have resulted in wholesale prosecutions and much personal suffering without tangible benefit to the popular cause, that all departures from constitutional methods have weakened the hands of sympathisers in England, which furnishing to opponents a case for legislation against the press and public meetings and all excuse for drawing the obsolete weapons of deportation without trial. So with remarkable consistency Sir William in this sentence justifies the very acts which in a preceding sentence he condemns. What Government has done toward the exercise of repressive measures is the result of the policy pursued by the Extremists, who are thus deserving of whatever punishment they have received. Yet these are the people the President wishes to reinforce the ranks of the Congress. Homely experience teaches us that to put a rotten apple among sound fruit is certain to destroy the lot. Why not reject the rotten apples and keep those which are unblemished apart? That way wisdom lies. The Extremists have already wrought injury to the Congress, Why run the risk of further mischief? Probably the Congress has become invertebrate beyond the capacity to recognise that it is effete, that it has no legitimate mission to fulfil, and that all it agitated for and more has been granted irrespective of its resolutions, and so it would like the tangible co-operation of those who have had their claws cut with a view of infusing a little new blood into its constitution, a little new life into its operations. Wisdom would rather leave the Extremist to his own devices, within full view of the hempen noose which will probably end his career, than have him placed in a position where he may contaminate the morals of the comparatively harmless Moderate, who will perhaps outwardly endorse Sir William's appeal for constitutional methods, even when he secretly supplies funds for the prosecution of more strenuous procedure than is implied in the sentiments, to which he gives utterance. Moderates and Extremists can never meet, for once an Extremist, always an Extremist. It is impossible to make a playfellow of a viper or to teach a man-eating tiger circus-tricks. It is not possible for the Congress, anxious to be accounted loyal though critical, to make it easy for avowed Extremists to "re-enter the fold," without compromising the principles for which the Congress ostensibly stands, and without sacrificing the only claim it has to tolerant consideration.

THE NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

After a long and patient trial, wearisome alike to judges, counsel and prisoners the bulk of the accused in the Nasik Conspiracy Case have been found guilty and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. The hearing closed on Friday, after something like seventy sittings of the Special Tribunal and the Court lost no time in delivering its unanimous judgment. There was no doubt at all as to what the finding would be. None other was possible; and the Court tempered justice with mercy in acquitting those who were mere puppets in the hands of dangerous and unscrupulous persons, and awarding sentences which the most irreconcilable Extremist cannot regard as vindictive. True, many confessions were put in evidence against the accused, which after they were recorded they either endeavoured to withdraw or to represent as having been made under compulsion. But it is remarkable that although torture was alleged in several cases, not a single attempt was made to prove that undue pressure was brought to bear on any one of them, in a single instance, and it is a matter for surprise that counsel put forward the plea without endeavouring to produce evidence in support of it. Where there appears reason to suspect that torture has been resorted to it is the practice in this country to investigate cases and though in isolated instances and in out of the way places, subordinate policemen may have recourse to illegal means to bolster up frail or untrustworthy evidence, either in Nasik or in Bombay such practices are impossible and the police are as much above suspicion as any of their cloth in England. But confessions are made independently of any police interference, without any compulsion or inducement. Whenever a number of persons become implicated in a crime, some one or more of that number expresses his desire to turn informer and admits a slight share in the crime so as to save his own skin and throw the blame on to his confederates. The practice being so common it is absolutely necessary to examine confessions with the most scrupulous care, but in this case there is no reason to believe either that the confessions were improperly extracted or that they were not put to the test of minute analysis before being admitted as evidence against the accused.

There can be no doubt either that the convicted persons were prominent participators in a plot, which, if it did not amount to a deliberate design to incite a mutiny, had for its object the murder of certain officers and the intimidation of others of the servants of the Government of India with a view of fanning the flame of unrest and reducing India to a state of anarchy. There was no earthly reason, other than this, why Mr. A. M. T. Jackson was murdered a year ago by members of this particular gang, men who have paid the extreme penalty. There is no ground for supposing that had the actual murderers failed in the attainment of their object, that any other group selected would have hesitated to use the pistols with which they were equipped, and they were as guilty morally, if not before the law, as the individuals who were hanged. The police are to be congratulated on the skill with which they followed up the slight clue they obtained a year ago, and succeeded in bringing to justice so large a proportion of those concerned in the plot. But if it be imagined that sedition is now stamped out and that there is no longer anything to be feared from the machinations of secret societies in Bombay Presidency, we are afraid further disagreeable discoveries are in store for us. There are more active seditionists at large than yet have been arrested and dealt with, and for this reason we regret that in the Notification, published last week end, this presidency is excluded from the operation of the Seditious Meetings Act. To give the police powers to deal with cases of emergency does not lead to their unwarranted application and to deprive them of those powers is indubitably a mistake. Vinayek Damodar Savarkar has been sentenced to transportation for life, it is true. But considering that the question of extradition has yet to be settled at the Hague, it is possible that his power for evil may only just have begun and that in the course of a few months he may again have joined hands with Shyamji Krishnavarma and the contingent from India House, which still exists and still carries on its nefarious work, though the house itself has been closed. To us, as laymen, it seems regrettable that the desirability of framing a charge of abetment of murder against Savarkar, was not considered and decided a year ago, that there might not have been what is accounted a political offence between his liberty in France and his transportation to the Andamans. It is conceivable that the prosecution will spare no effort to have him kept out of harm's way, for he might be just as capable of mischief abroad as in England and just as great a menace to the peaceful administration of India. However, the Special Tribunal is to consider the point of framing a charge after the recess, and may be trusted to do what is just and right.

SALT IN SIND.

An important industry in Sind, which is supervised by Government, is that of the Maurypur Salt Works, from which through the agency of the Collector of Salt Revenue a very large proportion of the whole of the salt supply of the province emanates. A small quantity of Punjab salt is imported through private agency and a still smaller quantity of table-salt is used. The demand on the Maurypur Works last year therefore was affected by the increased sales throughout Sind. The total quantity consumed in the province amounted to 403,681 maunds against 395,059 maunds in 1908-9; of this quantity 390,421 maunds were Sind salt and 269,983 came from the Maurypur Works. One notable feature of the administration of the Works during the year was that the total loss by wastage, in spite of the largely increased output, showed a very large decrease, falling from 5,910 maunds to 3,132 maunds. The gross receipts from sales at Maurypur ware a little over three lakhs, and from all the Government depots four lakhs, seventy-one thousand. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 93,930 and the net receipts were thus three lakhs seventy-seven thousand. Taking the population at 3,210,910 souls, according to the census of 1901, the average rate of consumption per head per annum came to 10·35 lbs. against 10·12 lbs, during the previous year. The sales at Maurypur show an increase of 32,636 maunds, which was due to the sales in 1908-1909 having been restricted owing to the stock of salt being low while in the year under report, with an abundant stock to meet all demands, sales expanded. There was a decrease of 12,962 maunds in the sales at the Sukkar Salt Depot, which was due to the fact that owing to breaches on the railway line between Karachi and Kotri during 1908-1909, the merchants of the Larkana and Hyderabad districts had made a rush on the Sukkar Salt Depot. The decrease is also attributable to a fall in the selling price of Punjab rock salt, which was formerly sold at a higher rate than Maurypur salt. The people of Sukkar having a strong predilection for Punjab rock salt, the reduction of the selling price operated adversely on the sales of Maurypur salt, but not to any appreciable extent, as the sales during 1908-1909 at the Sukkar Salt Depot were abnormal. The sales at the Saran Salt Depot exhibited an increase of 2,702 Indian maunds, which was due to the facility and cheapness with which transport animals could be had during the year; while those at the Dilyar Salt Depot disclosed a decrease of 5,763 Indian maunds, which was attributed to the return of the Marwaris, who had settled in the Nara division, to their homes owing to a favourable rainfall.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Delhi" with the outward Mails of the 16th instant, left Aden at 7 a.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p. m., on Friday next.

REUTER states that Lady Meux has left Vice-Admiral Lambton twenty thousand pounds a year.

REUTER states that the King has contributed £500 to the fund for the victims of Bolton disaster. the Queen, £100, and Baron de Forest, £1,000.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BERLIN UNIVERSITY SCANDAL.

French Lady Barristers.

TURKISH POLITICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, DEC. 10.

A SCANDAL, which for some time past has been smouldering at Berlin University, has now broken out in an acute form. Two and a half years ago Ludwig Barnhard, a young Kiel Professor of Economics, who had made a name for himself by a classic work on the Polish question, was appointed a member of the Philosophical Faculty at Berlin without the opinion of that body as to his suitability for the position having been sought. The step gave rise to a good deal of criticism, to disarm which Bernhard took it upon himself to propose that the Faculty should sit in judgment on his qualifications, and to promise that, if the verdict should prove unfavourable to him, he would send in his resignation. This well-meant suggestion, however, only brought down on his head the disapproval of the Minister of Education, who claimed that he had acted fully with in his rights in making the appointment independently of the Faculty; and Bernhard was given six months' leave in which to repent of his indiscretion. It is now stated by the "Lokalanzeiger" that the conflict imposed so severe a strain upon the Faculty that the philosophy which it professes was completely exhausted, and Bernhard finally proposed to one of his colleagues that the affair should be settled by the more primitive arbitrament of an armed personal encounter. The challenge was accepted, and was to have been fought out with pistols. The preliminaries were, however, interrupted through the "attitude of Bernhard's unnamed opponent," and nothing came of them. Needless to say, the situation has not been improved by this latest development, and people are curious as to the future of the Philosophical Faculty, the members of which are so much by the ears that they cannot even agree to kill one another according to the accepted prescription. On Thursday morning the following remarkable document, bearing the signatures of Professors Schmoller, Wagner, and Sering, appeared on the blackboard of the University: Was we have learned from the papers, and as has been confirmed to us by the members of the audience, Professor Bernhard, at the commencement of his lecture yesterday, made a speech in which he stated that in the much-discussed dispute he was engaged "in defence of his Chair," he thereby openly uttered a charge which had hitherto been made against us only by anonymous reporters, that we had infringed his right to participate, in the so-called chief lectures on political economy." He made this charge, though the Commission invested with the powers of a Court of Honour had been appointed by the Rector and Professor Bernhard had bound himself in writing to refrain from a discussion of the matter in public in any form. We hereby declare the charge to be untrue and we will prove our statement before the Commission. It is denied to us to go into the affair itself here. In the same way the under signed Professor Sering must reserve for the Commission the proof of the untruth of the special imputation made in public against his honour. We beg the students to defer their own judgment till that of the Commission has been pronounced. This statement is made with the consent of the Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry. In some quarters it is being suggested that Professor Bernhard's action in this affair is to be regarded as the first step of the revolt against the domination which for years past Professor Schmoller has exercised over the economic teaching of all the Prussian Universities. His stand against "State Socialism" is so far of special interest, as he undoubtedly has behind him a growing body of opinion in industrial circles. The complaint that Germany is being hampered in her competition in the world's markets by the type of legislation which Mr. George is anxious to pass on a wholesale scale is heard with ever-increasing frequency in this country. Professor Bernhard has already got in a shot in reply to the blackboarded notice of his colleagues. He says: "The assertion that I had bound myself by writing to refrain from public discussion of the matter in any form is false, because it is incomplete, for I expressly added, "I must reserve to myself the unconditional right to make public such explanations as may seem advisable to me with regard to statements which may be made affecting my honour." Of this right I made use before the students, and I will also make use of it before the public in the course of the next few days.

FRENCH LADY BARRISTERS.

On Sunday the Paris Bar will celebrate its centenary by a grand banquet of 1,100 covers in the Law Courts, to which many leading counsel from other countries have been invited. Among the 1,100 diners will be over a dozen ladies who have been admitted to the Paris Bar. The eldest by seniority is Mdlle. Chauvin, Doctor of Law, who is now in her eleventh year of legal practise. She was the first woman barrister, and paved the way for her sisters at the Bar. Mdlle. Petit came next, but either although or because she married a lawyer she never practised. Six years passed before Mdlle. Chauvin's example bore more fruit. Mme. Benezech and Mdlle. Mille were called to the Bar together. The former is a lively, girlish little person, who attended one day in Court during the hearing of children's misdemeanours. The judge, a trifle shortsighted, perceiving her at counsel's table, called out, "Usher, remove that child to the back of the Court." Mdlle, Mile, daughter of a member of Parliament, is the busiest of all the lady barristers. Another confrere (or should it be consoeur?) is Mme. Verone, otherwise Mme. Georges Lhermitte. Her husband earned fame as the heroic man who refused to pay his taxes, on the ground that the municipal councillors illegally vote themselves payment out of the rates, and who was thus landed in a mass of lawsuits, still pending. Mme. Verone is a criminal lawyer pleading at the assizes. Mdlle. Helene Miropolsky appears to be chiefly known for her looks, and is usually known in the Law Courts as LaBelle Hellene. We are also informed that "her favourite scent is carnation." Mme. Grunberg is the wife of a doctor. There are seven or eight more "avocates," all unmarried and all young. At the banquet they will wear, not counsels' gowns, but quite feminine evening gowns. Of the above lady barristers, Mme. Verone has given an interesting lecture on "A Woman Counsel's Day." Her morning is taken up with visits from clients. All are women, and nearly all have pitiful tales to tell of unhappy married life, or of disputes over the children after divorce or separation. Some tradeswomen come to her with business lawsuits. The most pitiful clients are the mothers of girls and boys under age, charged with misdemeanours, who implore her to get their children off. The worst part of her day is her visit to Saint Lazare gaol, whither her, duty to her clients takes her, and where she has to listen to tragic or squalid tales. A large number of women prefer a woman counsel, in whom they often can confide more than they venture to do to a man. This is especially the case with wives suing for divorce.

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

Although the French arms were successful in the recent affair in the Chad country, the death of so valuable an officer as Lieutenant-Colonel Moll has completely obliterated the feeling of satisfaction which would otherwise have been created. Many politicians, too, are anxious about the position of the occupying force, and M Messimy, one of the Deputies for the Department of the Seine, intends to ask the Government whether, as he expresses it, "our troops are to be maintained and be allowed to be massacred in an abominable desert which is worthless to us, approach to which, through our African possessions, is impossible, and which can only be reached through foreign territory, such as the German Cameroon, the English Darfur, Egypt, or the Cyrenaic country." M. Messimy, indeed, goes on to remark that, "In Adrar, as in the Sahara and the Chad region, we undertake the policing of the desert, which costs us £800,000 a year at the very least." After all the sacrifices that France has made, he does not ask for the evacuation of the country, but he adds that if the Government deems the maintenance of a French force in Wadai to be indispensable, he will request it to give strict orders to the officers to remain at their respective stations. A high French Colonial authority, in an interesting conversation on this matter, says that: The conclusion to be drawn from this affair is that an Anglo-French agreement on the question of the Wadai-Darfur frontier must be arrived at with the least possible delay. As matters stand, France alone polices these regions, and it is to be hoped that, after a delimitation which will determine the exact domains of the two Powers, England will take her share in the necessary effort. Even then, however, he is not inclined to be sanguine. Shall we succeed, even with the co-operation of England, in bringing definite peace to this vast and remote region? The whole problem depends on the action of the Senoussis. To be rid of the movement we must negotiate or fight. But one cannot negotiate with fanatics, who have sworn to drive us out of Africa. The employment of force remains. On this point opinions differ. We shall soon hear a cry for the abandonment of Central Africa, though this would be most imprudent as it would expose our possessions on the Niger and the Congo, and bring the Holy War to the gates of our finest colonies in Africa. So this authority advocates the simple retention of the French positions, trusting to time to wear out the fanaticism of the natives. This, as will have been perceived, is a very interesting problem, but there will be little if any indication of the course which the Government may take until it is in full possession of particulars which will enable it to shape its policy.

TURKISH POLITICS.

Monday's entire sitting in Turkish Chamber, was taken up by the members of the Opposition, who followed one another in the tribune from ten to six. The general impression was that the change in the attitude of the Opposition indicated weakness, and that the speeches made by their best orators lacked cohesion. The Opposition, who had displayed excessive violence on Saturday last, had obviously come to a decision to respect the usual courtesy of Parliamentary traditions. The debate was opened by Ismail Pasha, a friend of Prince Savaheddin. He proceeded to criticise the Government, but with great politeness, and assured the Chamber that he was convinced of the patriotism of the members of the Cabinet. He and the seven speakers who followed him dwelt mainly upon the same subjects—Albania, the disarmament operations, the state of martial law existing in various parts of the country, and the loss of the friendship of France and Great Britain in connection with the recent loan negotiations. These themes had already been fully considered and discussed at Saturday's sitting, and little interest was therefore manifested in them on the present occasion, the more so as the speeches were mere repetitions of what had preceded, and the ideas in them were only superficially developed. One speech, which caused some little sensation, was that delivered by Ferid Bay, who was expelled from the Committee of Union and Progress last year, and is now a member of the Opposition. He spoke at length on the foreign policy of the Government, and bitterly criticised the sympathy shown by the Ottoman nation after the revolution to Great Britain and France. He held that this sympathy was blind, as a proof of which he mentioned the Lynch concession, by which the Government wished to counterbalance the future influence of Germany in Mesopotamia as the result of the completion of the Bagdad Railway by British influence. This was a grave blunder, as the influence of Great Britain was widespread throughout the district in question, while the name of Germany was unknown. The speaker also criticised the statement made by the Grand Vizier to the effect that France was an old friend of Turkey. This was a complete error, France being in reality an old enemy of Turkey, and one who, by her continual treachery, had endeavoured to injure the Ottoman Empire. At this point there was a violent outburst, in the midst of which the Foreign Minister rose and declared heatedly, "I repudiate that assertion!" To the general surprise of the Chamber, Ferid Bey concluded his speech by reproaching the Government with having lost the sympathies of France, as Turkey had need of her assistance in the meantime. At the close of the sitting the view expressed by the foreign diplomatists who were present was that the attitude of the Opposition had consolidated the Cabinet more than ever. The debate will be continued on Wednesday.

AUSTRIAN NAVY PROGRAMME.

Several new details are published concerning the naval programme which is to be presented in January to the Austrian Delegations by Admiral Montecuccoli. The Minister of Marine is opposed to a long-standing naval law, as, owing to continual improvements and discoveries, changes must occur. He will therefore only introduce a five years' scheme. As regards the four Dreadnoughts, the first is so advanced that it can be launched in April. The second will be completed in October. As opposed to former reports, the keels of the third and fourth Dreadnoughts will be laid down in the spring of 1911 respectively at the new dockyard at Pola and the Stabilimento Tecnico at Trieste. The building of these last-mentiond three ships will not occupy more than thirty months, so that all four can be ready for service in the second half of 1913. The cost of the four ships is given in the Budget as 250,000,000 kronen (£10,000,000). The Admiralty further plans the building of three fast cruisers of the same type as the Admiral Spaun, already in service. Money will also be demanded for an important increase in the torpedo fleet and submarines, in consideration of Italian armaments in this direction. Altogether the demands of the Minister will reach sum of 30,000,000 kronen for five years. The new Dreadnoughts will all be of the same type, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. Their armament and engine power will be equal to the strength of the ships they may be called on to fight. Other details are: Length, 525ft., displacement, 22,000 tons, engines (turbines), 50,000 horse-power, speed, 23 knots, armament, twelve 12in. guns. The guns are said to be more effective than any hitherto made. Admiral Montecuccoli has also given an intimation of his future plans. He considers that Admiral Tegetthoff's minimum should be reached, so that sixteen perfect ships up to the naval standard of first-class line-of-battleships should be obtained.

THEISTIC CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 26.

The Theistic Conference commenced its sittings yesterday. A large number of delegates from Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the United Provinces, Sind, and Quetta attended this morning. Divine service was conducted by Bhai Prokash Dev, who preached a thrilling sermon. In the evening delegates were received by Abinash Chandor Majumder on behalf of the Reception Committee. Pandit Siranath Sastri was elected president, who delivered a very thoughtful and impressive address, lasting over an hour. He dwelt specially on the practical aspects of Theism and Brahmo Samaj. He said it was not a school of philosophy but a church having a distinct spiritual aim and practical reformatory principles inaugurated by God for the purpose of effecting great changes in the moral and spiritual life of the people. Among the reformatory efforts of the Brahmo Samaj he referred to the improvement of homes, elevation of the position of women, temperance and purity, abolition of caste, the uplifting of the Depressed Classes and spread of education. He also dwelt on the various disadvantages under which the women of India are suffering, vi

THE BLACK CHRISTMAS.

SERIES OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Wreck of the Midland Scotch Express.

MOST TERRIBLE DISASTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 24.

The tragedies of this week are giving to 1910 the name of "Black Christmas." Early this morning, the Midland Scotch express from London, was wrecked south of Carlisle. The train collided with two pilot engines, and several coaches were set ablaze. According to first reports, the casualties are three killed and twenty-five injured. Rescue work is difficult the accident having taken place in wild country at Aisgill Moor. Doctors are hurrying to the scene from Kirkby Stephen.

Hitherto nine dead bodies have been recovered from the wreckage of the Midland train. The impact of the collision was terrific. The express, overtaking the pilot engines, hurled them 150 yards. Four engines were derailed, and several coaches were telescoped. The express was very long, and carried some five-hundred passengers. There was, at least, one sleeping car.

The accident occurred at a very isolated spot. It was quite dark until the fire broke out. Every vehicle, except the end brake-van, was soon burning. Meanwhile the uninjured passengers did their utmost to help the others, and extricate them from the debris.

Special relief trains conveyed the injured to Carlisle. The search among the ruined coaches revealed cheered human remains. Doctors from Kirkby Stephen, Hawes and Skipton rendered splendid service.

There was one very painful incident. A Hampshire lady and gentleman travelling to Glasgow, saw their child burned to death. Some of the bodies were charred beyond recognition. There were many miraculous escapes.

The train conductor believes the fire was due to an explosion of a gas tank. The flames spread with incredible rapidity, and only the mail vans could be detached.

LONDON, DEC. 26.

The horror of the disaster to the Midland Scotch express containing Christmas holiday-makers is unparalleled in the railway annals of Great Britain. No detail was wanting to complete the terrible scene, the flames bursting out of the debris, the rain falling in torrents and a high wind blowing at six o'clock on a pitch-dark December morning.

The fragments of the bodies are hardly recognizable as the remains of human beings, and it is doubtful whether identification will be possible.

The signalman at the Hawes Junction has admitted that he made a mistake, having forgotten that the two light engines for Carlisle were on the main line waiting to be switched off and being unable to see them owing to the raging storm. Receiving the call for the Scotch express he signalled it through. The drivers of the light engines took the signals as being for themselves and started for Carlisle. The hindmost, observing lights of the express, became aware of the awful danger and whistled continuously and put on full steam while the express applied brakes without avail. The signalman has been at the Hawes Junction for twenty-one year.

The bulk of the train's passengers had alighted at Leicester and Leeds, leaving only some forty others in the train when the collision took place.

Other Accidents.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

A head-on collision has taken place on the Pennsylvania Railway, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Eight people are dead, and a number of persons was seriously injured.

The Bordeaux-Cette express has been wrecked near Bordeaux. Three people were killed and thirty were wounded.

Another accident has occurred near Montereau. Up to now there have been altogether six killed and fifty injured among French holiday-makers.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE AND FRENCH INTERVIEW.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

Mr. Lloyd-George has telegraphed that he has never seen or heard of the interview, he was stated to have granted the French Socialist paper *Humanite*.

MR. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL ROBBED.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

It is reported that Mr. Augustine Birrell, while crossing from Dover to Calais, *en route* for Switzerland, has been robbed of his pocket-book containing bank notes and cheques, and of a valuable tie-pin, presumably by two well-dressed strangers, who were very polite to him on the journey.

STEAMER STRANDED IN THE RED SEA.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

The steamer "Ekaterinoslav", bound from Vladivostok to Odessa, calling at several Eastern ports en route, has stranded on the Masari Reef, in Red Sea.

Two months' extension of sick-leave has been granted to Mr. M. Law, C.I.E., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Burma.

HOUNDSDITCH AFFRAY.

Three Men Arrested.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 24.

Three more men have been detained in connection with the Houndsditch affray.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the three men, last arrested, have been identified as frequenters of houses rented in Houndsditch by the burglars, and two of them as men, who were seen removing their wounded comrade.

The men will be charged at the Guildhall to-day.

LATER.

The three men have been charged at the Guildhall, with being concerned in the Houndsditch murders. Only formal evidence was taken and the men were remanded.

"MINIATURE" ELECTION EXPECTED.

Liberal Peers to be Created.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

The *Morning Post* hears that another ministure general election may be expected shortly.

It has reason to believe that the New Year Honours will include between two and three dozen Liberal Peers, largely chosen from the House of Commons. The same journal says that this is a first instalment and is a tactical move, giving a fore-taste of what will follow, if necessary. It is expected materially to influence the Lords' attitude towards the Veto Bill.

AVIATION.

Mr. G. White's Aeroplane Destroyed by Fire.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

Admiralty tugs from Sheerness and a torpedo flotilla have searched for Mr. Grace, but in vain.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

Mr. Grahame White's new aeroplane, with which he had intended to fly the Channel in the competition for Baron de Forest's prize to-day, has been destroyed by fire on the cliffs of Dover.

SIR ERNEST CASSEL'S BUSINESS.

To End with the Present Year.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

To the surprise of the City, a laconic notice has been issued that Sir Ernest Cassel's business carried on at Old Broad Street, will end with the present year.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

It appears that Sir Ernest Cassel, who has no partners, has simply closed his business owing to his desire for repose and leisure.

The newspapers publish long biographies of the financier's romantic career, beginning in Liverpool, when Sir Ernest was sixteen years of age and earned fifteen shillings weekly.

RESTRICTION OF RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Bill Passed by the Spanish Chamber.

MADRID, DEC. 23.

The Chamber, to-day, by 108 votes to 20, passed a Bill, restricting religious establishments.

CHOLERA AT MADEIRA.

Epidemic still Prevails.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

There have been 84 cases of cholera and 23 deaths at Madeira, in the past two days.

ARCHBISHOP OF SIMLA.

Father Anselm Appointed.

LONDON, DEC. 26.

The Pope has ratified the appointment of Edward Kenealy, well-known as Father Anselm and formerly the head of the Franciscan Order in England, to the new post of Archbishop Metropolitan of Simla.

HAMWOOD-TARWAHS JOIN THE MULLAH.

Friendlies in a State of Panic.

ADEN, DEC. 23.

Three thousand of the Hamwood-Tarwah tribe have joined the Mullah, and it is feared that others will follow.

The friendlies are in a state of panic. The Mullah is moving North in three parties looting.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Delhi," with the English mails of the 16th instant, left for Bombay at 7 a.m. to-day.

MR. W. DAWSON is confirmed as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

THE following are gazetted as officials to be additional members of the Imperial Legislative Council:—Messrs. J. R. Wood, L. C. Porter, S. H. Freemantle and H. G. Graves.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION IN AUSTRIA.

£14,000,000 to be Expended.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIENNA, DEC. 25.

The Naval programme to be submitted to the Austro-Hungarian Delegations, on the 28th instant, provides for the completion of the two Dreadnoughts, now being built at Trieste, by the autumn of 1913, two sisterships in 1914, and three fast cruisers, twelve torpedo-boats and four submarines in 1915. The total cost is to be fourteen millions sterling.

INCREASED FORCES NEAR LAKE CHAD.

PARIS, DEC. 24.

The Minister for the Colonies yesterday asked the Chamber to sanction an increase of the forces in the region of Lake Chad, from 1,600 to 2,400. It was stated that the new commander would not make any further advance, but would confine himself to the task of improving the present position.

A PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY.

Death of Lord Ancaster.

LONDON, DEC. 26.

The death is announced of Lord Ancaster. His Lordship's demise involves a by-election at Horncastle, Lincolnshire.

[Gilbert Heathcote Drummond Willoughby, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, eldest son of the first Earl of Ancaster and Evelyn, daughter of the 10th Marquess of Huntly, was born in 1867. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M. A. Degree. In 1892 he unsuccessfully contested Boston against Mr. (now Sir) William Ingram. On the death of Right Hon. E. Stanhope, Unionist member for South Lindsey i.e. Horncastle Division of Lincolnshire he represented Horncastle in 1894 and since then was successfully returned for that constituency in 1895, 1900, 1906 and 1910. At the recent election Lord Willoughby D'Eraby was again returned defeating the Liberal candidate Mr. Linfield by a majority 524 votes. He was Lieut.-Colonel of the Lincolnshire Imperial Yeomanry, and Chancellor of the Primrose League. He had married Eloise, eldest daughter of Mr. W. I. Breese of New York and has one son and one daughter. His son Gilbert James, who is his heir to the title, was born in 1907.]

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

To-day's football results are as follows:—

THE LEAGUE—Division 1.

Notts Forest	...	1	Tottenham Hotspur		2
Everton	...	4	Bristol City	...	3
Woolwich Arsenal	...	2	Notts County	...	1
Oldham Athletic	...	1	Sheffield, Wednesday.		0
Backburn Rovers	...	5	Middlesbrough	...	1
Aston Villa	...	1	Liverpool	...	1
Sheffield United	...	3	Bury	...	0
Manchester City	...	2	Newcastle United	...	0
Sunderland	...	1	Manchester United	...	2
Bradford City	...	1	Preston North End		0

THE LEAGUE—Division 2.

Barnsley	...	0	Derby County	...	2
Blackpool	...	4	Bradford	...	1
Bolton Wanderers	...	5	Birmingham	...	1
Chelsea	...	3	Gainsboro Trinity	...	0
Clapton Orient	...	0	Burnley	...	2
Glossop	...	2	Fulham	...	1
Huddersfield Town	...	0	West Bromwich Albion	...	2
Leicester Fosse	...	5	Nottingham	...	2
Lincoln City	...	1	Stockport County	...	1
Wolverhampton Wanderers	...	3	Hull City	...	4
			Leeds City	...	1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Glasgow Rangers	...	2	Heart of Medlothian		0
Hibernians	...	2	Airdrionians	...	0
Aberdeen	...	0	Dundee	...	0
Clyde	...	1	Hamilton Academicals		0
Norton	...	1	Celtic	...	1
Kilmarnock	...	2	Queens Park	...	1
Leith Rovers	...	2	Falkirk	...	2
Motherwell	...	2	Partick Thistle	...	3
Third Lanark	...	2	St Hirren	...	2

SOUTHERN LEAGUE—Division 1.

Southend	...	2	New Brompton	...	2
Southampton	...	0	Millwall	...	1
Plymouth	...	1	Queens Park Rangers		1
Astford	...	1	West Ham United	...	3
Leighton	...	3	Luton	...	0
Brentford	...	2	Portsmouth	...	0
Crystal Palace	...	0	Northampton	...	0
Bristol Rovers	...	1	Brighton and Hove Albion	...	2
Swindon	...	0	Exeter City	...	1
Norwich City	...	5	Coventry City	...	2

RUGBY.

Rugby results:—

Coventry	...	6	Northampton	...	10
Newport	...	16	London Welch	...	0
West of Scotland		0	Clydesdale	...	12

CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

Christmas Day at Jaipur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAIPUR, DEC. 25.

The Crown Prince's party spent a quiet Christmas day. His Imperial Highness visited Amber after breakfast and spent several hours amongst the ruins of the old deserted city, in the archeological and architectural features of which he showed the keenest interest. After luncheon the Crown Prince inspected a fine collection of the products of the Jaipur industries in the grounds of the Residency and remained sometime, making a minute examination of the various articles displayed. In the evening the Crown Prince and his suite attended divine service, at which the Bishop of Nagpur officiated.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26.

The Viceroy, accompanied by his daughter and Miss Sanford attended divine service at the Cathedral yesterday.

The Viceroy was present at the Tollygunge Horse Show this afternoon. Lady Hardinge, though much better, was not allowed by her medical adviser to accompany him.

CAPTAIN L. EVANS is temporarily appointed to the Indian Telegraph Department.

RULES under the Electricity Act are published in Burma; the Act itself will come into force from the first proximo.

DURING the absence from Burma, on the Imperial Legislative Council, of the Hon'ble Mr. Gates, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. H. L. Eales will act as the Financial Commissioner.

BOMBAY AND SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

Comment by the "Englishman."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 24.

The following notification appears in the "Gazette of India" this morning: "In pursuance of section 1, sub-section (20) of preventing of Seditious Meetings Act of 1907, the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct that, in the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 64, dated 13th January, 1910, the words "The Presidency of Bombay" shall be omitted."

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26.

Referring to the notice in last "Gazette of India" eliminating the Presidency of Bombay from the Provinces, where the Seditious Meetings Act is in force, the "Englishman" says:—"The Bombay Government has informed the Government of India that the conditions now prevailing in Bombay render the Act no longer necessary in that Presidency," and adds, "We shall not be surprised to learn that representations from other quarters will also shortly reach the Government of India on the same subject."

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

Aviation and Wrestling.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 26.

Mr. Windham's aeroplane circled the Fort crossing the Jumna and the Ganges. It rose to a height of 1,100 feet. There was the greatest enthusiasm in the large crowd of spectators. The aeroplane also made another ascent after dark taking a passenger on board.

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 26.

The wrestling matches in connection with the Exhibition commenced to-day and added another attraction to it. Some sixteen pairs entered the arena. The attendance was very large. To-morrow, Gama and Rahim Bux are expected to wrestle. The attendance at the Exhibition for the past three days has been very large. Some thousands passing through the turnstiles.

A CORRESPONDENT'S COMPLAINT.

A correspondent writes to "Capital":—

Is there no European in India who would expose this official "tamasha" of an Exhibition at Allahabad? We want Europeans with true British instincts to look into the affair. I visited the Exhibition to-day I found that special trains of cultivators organised by the Collector of Basti had come in the morning. There were numerous poor cultivators scattered about the grounds, some looking at machinery and some at the lamp posts, but I met one who looked very melancholy and sat near the door of one of the buildings. I asked him why he did not mingle in the crowd and see the exhibits. He said he had left his mother dying in the village and wanted to return but the special would not go until two days after. I asked why he had come at all. He replied that he had not, but the Tahsildar of Khalilabad had sent him! Probably most of the cultivators had the same story to tell, though they may not have been in the plight this man was. If the special had been organised at the time of the bathing fair, one month hence, much of the sting would have been removed. But the Exhibition wants visitors urgently, and a resourceful officialdom is at its back. And yet the Secretary of the Exhibition is never tired of declaring that the whole affair is non-official! The Collectors organise specials for the Exhibition, but what Collector ever organised a train to send pilgrims from his district to a Kumbh or another religious bathing fair. They come, poor men, loaded in coal trucks! These poor cultivators have to pay the same entrance fee of As. 8 a day which the rich men pay. The Exhibition wants men and money both.

HINDU-MOSLEM CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 26.

A Conference between Mahomedans and Hindus has been arranged to be held at Allahabad and not at Bombay, the probable dates being December 31 and January 1. Sir William Wedderburn and His Highness the Aga Khan will take part in it.

LATER.

Last evening a preliminary meeting was held to decide the lines of a Hindu Moslem Conference. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee presided. There was a strong consensus of opinion for the abandonment of communal representation and a proposal of a Conciliating Board met with substantial support.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

H. H. the Aga Khan's Munificent Donation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, DEC. 26.

A change is going to be made in dates of the League and the Conference Meeting, owing to the Hindu-Mahomedan Conference that is to be held at Allahabad. This Conference, on which depends most important issues, has been decided to be held on the 31st December and the 1st of January, and it is earnestly hoped that the two sister communities, using their good sense, will hold out their hands in friendship. Allahabad is the town where the two sacred rivers meet, and it might well feel proud for the rapprochement to be effected there.

His Highness the Aga Khan reaches Nagpur, on the 27th, leaving Nagpur on the evening of 30th instant, in the special train in company with fifty prominent Mahomedans from different provinces, to join the proposed Conference. Most probably, the meeting of the Conference and the League will be held on alternate days, owing to the Chief Commissioner attending the Conference Meeting on the 29th, and the party leaving Nagpur on the 30th. The Conference programme will be either cut short by one day, or there will be a third sitting on the 31st.

The announcement of the donation of the Aga Khan to the proposed Moslem University has created the greatest enthusiasm.

The Reception Committee is to be congratulated on the excellent arrangements made for the convenience of delegates, especially Khan Bahadur Malak, whose untiring zeal and energy require no recommendation.

TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26.

The Indian Telegraph Department Association have submitted a memorial to the Government protesting against the bringing of so many military men to the exclusion of civilians. Another memorial asks for house allowance for Indian members equally with Eurasians and Europeans.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON have been appointed agents to the Festival of Empire to be held at the Crystal Palace from May to October next year and are prepared to answer inquiries.

As a result of the raid which was committed early this year on a Burman village by the tribe of Nagas, called Makware, a Punitive Expedition, it is understood, has just been sanctioned, and a combined column from the Naga Hills and Burma will shortly proceed against the Makwares.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

The Accused Sentenced.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE FOR SAVARKAR.

THE Special Tribunal, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, delivered judgment in the Bombay High Court, on Saturday afternoon, in the Nasik conspiracy cases.

The names of the accused in the first case, are as follows:—1. Shanker Balvant Vaidya, 2. Damodar Mahadeo Chandratre, 3. Purshotam Luxmon Dandekar, 4. Vinayak Kasinath Gaidhani, 5. Vishnu Ganesh Kelker, 6. Narayan Damoder Savarkar, 7. Kasinath Daji Tonpe, 8. Ramchandra Babaji Kathe, 9. Gopal Krishna Patanker, 10. Vinayak Sadashiv Barve, 11. Gopal Govind Dharap, 12. Sakaram Dadaji Gorhe, 13. Vinayak Vasudeo Manohar, 14. Govind Sadashiv Bapat, 15. Vishnu Mahadeo Bhat, 16. Trimbak Gangadhar Marathe, 17. Purshotam Vaman Gokhale, 18. Vinayak Kashinath Thulambrikar, 19. Keshav Shripat Chandavarkar, 20. Shridhar Vasudeo Sidhaye, 21. Hari Anan Thatte, 22. Krishnaji Gopal Khare, 23. Trimbak Vinayak Jog, 24. Vinayak Govind Tikhe, 25. Vyanketesh Parsuram Nagpurkar, 26. Gangaram Rupchand Marwari, 27. Vaman Kashinath Palande, 28. Damodar Chintaman Pranjpe, 29. Ragunath Vidyadhar Bhave, 30. Shunker Pandurang Mahajan, 31. Anant Vishnu Konkar, 32. Ragunath Chintaman Ambadekar, 33. Vishvas Balvant Dapre, 34. Mukund Pandurang Moge and 35 Keshav Ganesh Pranjpe.

The names of the two accused in the second case are Balvant Ramchandra Barve and Sakaram Ragunath Kasikar.

The only accused, in the third case, is Vinayak Damodar Savarkar.

There were a number of charges against the accused, under Sections 121, 121A 122, 123, 115 and 379.

THE CHARGES.

The charge of waging war was withdrawn and the following charge was framed against all the accused that they, at Nasik and other places in British India, and Vinayak D. Savarkar in London, (1) attempted to wage war; (2) conspired among themselves to wage war; (3) conspired among themselves to commit offences punishable by Section 121; (4) conspired to deprive the King-Emperor of the sovereignty of British India; (5) conspired among themselves to overawe either by criminal force or show of criminal force the Government of India or the Government of Bombay; (6) collected arms and ammunition with the intention of waging war, and (7) concealed by an illegal omission the existence of a design to wage war.

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, Advocate-General Mr. W. L. Weldon, Mr. S. G. Velinkar, and Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson, instructed by Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Rangnekar defended accused Nos. 2, 12 and 35; Mr. Gadgil, Nos. 4, 6, 15, 21, and 32; Mr. Chitre, Nos. 5 and 7; and Mr. Baptista, Nos. 22 and 31 in the first case; Barve in the second case. Some of the other accused were represented by Mr. Setna and Mr. Thakar.

During the trial accused Nos. 1, 10, and 18 were discharged.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Honour, the Chief Justice, delivered the judgment of the Court. At the outset of it the evidence for the prosecution was reviewed in detail, and the statements made by some of the accused were considered of the first importance, the Court remarking that the defence had not attempted to show they were irrelevant. The conclusion come to by the Court was that it was satisfied they were admissible and, when made as confessions, they might be taken into account against the accused. Evidence dealing with persons connected with the conspiracy which had existed in the Deccan was next dealt with. This established that prior to the year 1906 an association had existed in Nasik under the leadership of Ganesh Vinayak Savarkar which was known as the "Mitra Mela." The method of joining this, the instructions given, and the holding of various meetings in G. V. Savarkar's house were next considered, together with the oaths administered and the secret proceedings successfully kept by the Association until the murder of Mr. Jackson in 1909. There was evidence against Savarkar to show that a revolutionary society existed. Evidence was than reviewed dealing with the existence of small groups of young men working with the same common objects and what Vinayak Savarkar did while in England in the way of publishing and disseminating seditious literature in which he suggested methods of preparation for war and "Swadeshi agitation. The evidence of persons who were at the India House was weighed and the Court saw no reason to disbelieve the London witnesses. Having reviewed the further history of the Browning pistols, the Court considered the question of whether the Poona men were implicated in the Association. The Court held that here there was strong evidence of conspiracy, and then proceeded to consider the question of the accused's guilt or otherwise.

THE SENTENCES.

The Court passed the following sentences on the accused:—

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, transportation for life and forfeiture of property, Keshav Chandavarkar transportation for 15 years, Gopal K. Patankar, Krishnaji Gopal Khare and Trimbak G. Marathe each 10 years' rigorous imprisonment, Vyanketesh K. Nagpurkar 7 years' rigorous imprisonment, Vishnu Mahadeo Bhat, Purshotam L. Dandekar, Damodar M. Chandratre, Sucaram D. Gorhe, Gopal Govind Dharab each five years, Shridhar V. Sidhaye, Rgoonath V. Bhave, Damodar C. Paranjape and Waman K. Palande each four years' rigorous imprisonment, Vishnu G. Kelkar, K. D. Tonpe, Waman Gokhale, A. Vishnu Konkar and Vishvas Balvant Dapre each three years' rigorous imprisonment, Vinayak G. Tikhe, Bulwant R. Barve and Succaram R. Kashikar each two years' rigorous imprisonment, Narayan Damodar Savarkar six months' rigorous imprisonment, Vinayak N. Manohar, Gungaram Roopchand and Ragoonath C. Ambadekar also got six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The following were acquitted and discharged: Vinayak K. Ghaidhani, H.K. Thate, S. P. Mahajan, R. B. Kathe, M. P. Moge, K. G. Paranjpe, T. V. Jog and G. S. Bapat.

After sentence was passed the question was raised by the Crown Prosecutor of considering the point of whether a charge of abetment of murder should be framed against V. D. Savarkar.

His Lordship the Chief Justice invited counsel to mention the matter again, when the Court shall re-open after the Christmas recess.

GUJERAT COLLEGE.

The following correspondence is published:—

Shahpur House, Ahmedabad, 20th December.

Your Excellency.—I wish that the Gujerat College like the proposed Ahmedabad Science Institute should come under the control of Government, and if it would facilitate the transfer I would be prepared to give two lakhs of rupees to form a permanent endowment fund.

With profound respects,—I beg to remain, Yours sincerely.

(Sd.) CHINUBHAI MADHOWLAL.

To Sir George S. Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., etc., Bombay.

Government House, Bombay, 23rd December.

Dear Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal,—Government are aware of the general wish, which you share, that the Gujerat College should come under their control. Having regard to the heavy demands of the Presidency for education, it was necessary carefully to consider the financial aspects of the change. Your most generous offer of two lakhs to form a permanent endowment fund will go far to remove the difficulty and I have great pleasure in informing you that Government is prepared to take over the Gujerat College and to administer it in conjunction with the Science Institute which your munificence will provide. Legal difficulties have to be overcome which will entail an amendment of the Act, and Government will take the necessary action as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, I warmly thank you for your most generous contributions, and I trust that higher education in Gujerat will now make a step in advance and that your fine example will find followers among those who are anxious for the progress of the province.—Believe me, etc.,

(Sd.) G. S. CLARKE.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

OPENING CEREMONY AT ALLAHABAD.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

SPEECH BY MR. SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 26.

The twenty-fifth Session of the Indian National Congress began this morning. The weather was excellent and the attendance was large. The huge pandal was filled with delegates and visitors long before 12 o'clock, the time fixed by the Reception Committee for the inaugural day. Sir William Wedderburn, on his arrival, was received with cheers and was conducted to the dais where seats were provided for the ex-presidents and other prominent Congressmen and members of the Reception Committee. After the usual formalities, the Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates.

PUNDIT SUNDER LAL'S SPEECH.

Pundit Sunder Lal, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates and apologised for his failures and shortcomings. Her referred to the great services rendered by Sir William and his works for India after his retirement.

"What can I say which will at all adequately convey what you and I do feel and what every Indian feels. He has lived what Mr. Haldane would have called a dedicated life. What man, living or dead, Englishman or Indian, has done more than our honoured President-elect, for the political advancement and the material amelioration of India. What has he not braved and borne for us and our motherland. I rejoice to think that the Indian National Congress is to enjoy the honour of having him for its President for the second time, and that the honour has been reserved to my city and our United Provinces.

A NATIONAL LOSS.

"Brother delegates, we have sustained a great National loss by the death of our beloved and revered Sovereign, His Majesty King Edward the Seventh, whose short, but most brilliant, reign will ever be remembered in India as a reign of peace and progress, as a reign during which were introduced constitutional reforms of great importance which will enable our people to be better represented in our Legislative Coudcils, and as a reign in which Indians were associated for the first time in the highest Executive Councils of the Land.

"To King George, we tender our most loyal and respectful congratulations on his succession to the throne of his illustrious ancestors. It was not very long ago that His Majesty, the King, and Queen Mary visited our land. Their kingly sympathy for Indians was a marked feature of their tour. In his celebrated speech at the Guildhall on his return from India, he pleaded for greater sympathy for our people. The news of his proposed visit to India for the Coronation at Delhi has sent a thrill of joy throughout India. The deep significance of the event is realized by everyone and we of the Congress the children of British Rule, as the late Lord Ripon aptly styled us, can only express our grateful appreciation of the thoughtful consideration by His Majesty for the feelings of his dutiful Indian subjects.

"The auspicious ceremony to be held at Delhi will deepen our loyalty to the Throne and our affection and respect for the person of our Sovereign and, altogether, it will be productive of the happiest results. Need I say that our gratification is considerably enhanced by the announcement that Her Majesty the Queen Empress will accompany the King Emperor."

LORD MORLEY AND LORD MINTO.

Pundit Sunder Lal eulogised the services of Lord Morley and Lord Minto and expressed the deepest gratitude to their Lordships. Referring to the Reform Scheme, he said:—"It is true that the regulations for the elections are defective in several essential respects and in none more than in the class in equality they have introduced, but I would ask you to distinguish between what is merely an administrative matter and the statutory recognition of constitutional rights which has been secured. When you approach the question from this standpoint, I am confident you will refuse to join those, happily not large in numbers, who would belittle the Reforms. It will rest with us to secure a suitable modification of the regulations. The new Councils, such as they are, confer considerable powers and privileges upon their numbers: it now remains for these members to make their best use of their opportunities."

He cordially welcomed Lord Crewe and Lord Hardinge and pointed out, for their Lordships' special notice, the urgency of certain matters. He said that the first and foremost of them was the extension of education both general and technical, throughout the land. "I am aware" went on the President, "that our educational system has received in recent times considerable attention both at the hands of the Government and the public. The appointment of a non-official educationist to the council of Secretary of State for India and the creation of a separate portfolio for education in the Executive Council of His Excellency are unmistakable indications of the greater importance now attached by the Government to the subject of public education.

THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

"Nor are signs wanting which show that the Indian public has awakened to the necessity of responding to the efforts of the Government to further the cause of education."

The Pundit, in conclusion, referred to the Hindu-Mahomedan question, and said that in the Local Legislative Council, as it was constituted before the introduction of the recent Reforms, Mahomedan gentlemen rarely stood as candidates for election, but out of six candidates returned to the Viceregal Council two—that is one-third—had been Mahomedans. As the introduction of religious distinctions in the electoral system no doubt tended to create a gulf between the two communities which it had been their earnest desire to bridge over, they would yield to none in their purpose of greater unity among the various sections of their composite nationality. "We realise" concluded the President, "and have never failed to realize, that such unity is an essential condition towards achieving improvements in the Government of our country."

Mr. Surendranath Banerji then proposed the election of Sir William Wedderburn as President, and was seconded and supported by representatives from the various provinces, including Lala Harkishen Lal and Mr. Madan Mohan Malaviya.

MR. SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

In proposing that Sir William Wedderburn should take the chair, Mr. Surendranath Banerjee said:—"The task has been imposed upon me by the Reception Committee to place before you a resolution which I am sure will meet with your unanimous and enthusiastic concurrence and support. I beg to move that Sir W. Wedderburn be elected President of this Congress. Sir William does not come to us as a stranger. President of a former Congress, he has again been invited to assume the responsibilities of that great office. He is a commanding figure in the public life of modern India. When the history of these times comes to be written, as I hope and trust it will be, not indeed by writers of the type of Mr. Valentine Chirol, but by sympathetic onlookers conversant with the deep undercurrent of Indian thoughts and the significance of Indian aspirations—when the history of our times come to be written by such men—to Sir William Wedderburn will be accorded a high and honourable place. Among these, who by their labours and self-sacrifice have contributed to the upbuilding of Indian political life and the furtherence of political progress in the muster-roll of distinguished Englishmen, who have loved India with an abounding love and have served her with passionate devotion, Sir William Wedderburn will be one of the most distinguished.

"How many of us, the children of the soil, whose bones will rest here, whose interests, sympathies and reminiscences are centred in this ancient land can claim to have exhibited in the record of their life-work the unselfish devotion, the unflinching self-sacrifice, and the supreme love for India and her peoples, which have always been the dominating features in the public career of Sir William Wedderburn?

THE UNREST.

"If it is true that the unrest of which we hear so much, and much of which, in the words of Lord Minto, is 'legitimate', is due to the impact of British influences and of Western civilisation, it is true in an equal sense that the public spirit which glows in the bosoms of so many of us has derived its first impulse and its lively inspiration from the examples of great and good Englishmen like Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Allan Hume Sir Henry Cotton and others.

"They lit the torch which now burns in us with a steady flame and which, I trust, sooner or later, sooner rather than later, will illumine the whole Indian continent. Milton sang of his life as a self-conciliator in the service of God. Of Sir William Wedderburn, we say, that his is a dedicated life in the service of India. Fifty years ago, he came out to this country as an official, as a member of the Indian Civil Service. But he was truly an Indian patriot in the garb of an English official. If Sir William Wedderburn's lot had been cast in more superstitious times, his contemporaries would have regarded him as the incarnation of some great Hindu Mahatma born again in the flesh for the well being of his people. As an official, Sir William Wedderburn preferred the interests of the people to those of his own service. The people were the objects of his most anxious concern. His love for the masses was deep and abiding. He was a pioneer of the agricultural banks and arbitration boards of which we hear so much in these days, and when he retired it was amidst the regrets of a whole people. When they presented him with a purse, he made it over to the Bombay Presidency Association for the political advancement of the people.

"This, after unselfishness and absolute devotion to the interests of India and her people has been one of the dominant characteristics of Sir William Wedderburn's public life. In his retirement, he has been ceaseless in his endeavours for the welfare of India. If at this moment there is a wider and deeper interest felt in England in regard to Indian affairs than has been the case within the lifetime of this generation, the result, apart from the large general causes which have been operative in that direction, is to some extent at least due to the efforts of Sir William Wedderburn and his colleagues on the British Committee.

"UNCHARITABLE CRITICISMS."

"I have heard uncharitable criticisms about India and the British Committee. It is easy enough to criticise—that I know from my experience as a journalist. The chair of the critic, I am afraid, is apt to foster a spirit of irresponsibility. But constructive work, amid enormous difficulties, amid the apathy of those whom you are serving, the pressure of financial embarrassments, and above all the slow movement of all schemes of reform and their apparent want of success, is calculated to try the patience, the enthusiasm and the robust optimism of even the most ardent. How would our cause fare in England without the British Committee and India? Let the critics answer. You must have some sort of organization, some organ of your own, for the protection of your interests. Do away with them. You cannot reconstruct them if you like. To find fault with them is unpatriotic. Sir William Wedderburn entered Parliament to serve India and he served our cause with an unselfish devotion, which has been the admiration of friends and foes alike.

A COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

"In Parliament, he has been ceaseless in his endeavours to secure a Committee of enquiry into Indian affairs. Somehow or other, Governments in these days fight shy of enquiries, which were periodically held under the East India Company. While we of the popular party are calling for light, more 'kindly light amid the encircling gloom,' Governments hug darkness to their souls. However that may be, all that Sir William Wedderburn and his friends could get was the appointment of a Committee known as the Welby Commission to enquire in to Indian expenditure and the financial relations subsisting between England and India. Sir William Wedderburn was a Member of that Commission and the minority report, which he submitted along with Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and the late Mr. Caine, is an able vindication of our financial interests and constitues a vigorous plea for financial justice to India.

"After seven years of strenuous labour, he retired from Parliament, but there still remains a memorial of his work on the Parliamentary Committee to the usefulness of which, all who have been to England in connection with the Indian deputations can testify. The Committee represent an organised body of Members of Parliament, definitely pledged to protect the interests of India. Such is a brief record of some of the features is the work of our President-Elect. But above and beyond this work, the memory of which will endure as long as a particles of gratitude is left in the Indian mind, is the noble personality of the great work.

POLITICAL AGITATION IN INDIA.

"It is the Association of such men that imports an added dignity to the labour of love in which many of us are engaged and which, with some of us at any rate, is the pride and the privilege of their lives. The work of political agitating in India is uplifted to a higher dignity, when among the agitators are men like Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Allan Hume and Sir Henry Cotton. We are quite content to be called agitators and bear the approbrium, which the name implies in such excellent company. To work for India—to live for India has been the creed of Sir William Wedderburn. In health or in sickness, India has been the object of his passionate devotion. He has added to the ties of gratitude, which bind us to him, by coming out at his time of life, at great personal sacrifice, and which no small risk to his health, to preside over our deliberations. This act of self-denial will endure in the stimulus, which it will give to the workers in the cause of this country.

"CRITICAL" HISTORICAL PERIOD.

"We are living in a critical, I might add

their law-abiding character, their industry, their patient and gentle nature, their capacity for managing their own affairs, as shown in their ancient village organization. Further, I put my trust in the intelligence, the reasonableness, and the public spirit of the educated classes. And last, but not least, I have confidence in the Congress, whose pious duty it is to guide the people in their peaceful progress towards self-government within the Empire.

A few days ago, speaking at a gathering of friends in England, who commissioned me to bring you their hearty greeting, I quoted the words of my dear old friend Sir Wilfred Lawson, who during his long life was ever engaged in some uphill battle for the cause of righteousness. He said that we should hope all things, but expect nothing. This is the spirit which defies discouragement, and is beyond the reach of disappointment. During the last 20 years it has been difficult for the friends of India even to hope. Poor India has suffered pains almost beyond human endurance. We have had war, pestilence and famine, earthquake and cyclone; an afflicted people, driven well nigh to despair. But now, at last, we see a gleam of light. Hope has revived, and the time has come to close our ranks and press forward with ordered discipline. There is much arduous work to be done, but the reward will be great. In the words of the poet, let us "march with our face to the light; put in the sickle and reap."

OUR WATCHWORDS.

Our Watchwords must be "Hope"—"Conciliation"—"United Effort."

"HOPE."

The late King-Emperor, Edward the Peacemaker, whose loss we shall ever deplore, in his message to the Princes and people of India on the occasion of the Jubilee, gave us every ground for hope. In that gracious Declaration, which confirmed and developed the principles laid down in Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858, he promised concessions to the wishes of the people, including the steady obliteration of race distinctions in making appointments to high office, the extension of representative institutions, and a kindly sympathy with Indian aspirations generally. Effect was given to those promises by Lord Morley's appointment of Indians to his own Council, and to the Executive Council (the inner Cabinet) of the Viceroy and of the Local Governments, and when he successfully carried through both Houses of Parliament his far-reaching measure of reform for the expansion of the Legislative Councils on a wider representative basis. A hopeful spirit as regards the near future is also justified by the sympathetic tone of the speeches of both the outgoing and the incoming Viceroy. India honours Lord Minto as a man who, under the most trying circumstances, has bravely and honestly striven to do his duty. According to his view, the unrest and political awakening in India is evidence that "the time has come for a further extension of representative principles in our administration." And Lord Hardinge has promised to "do his utmost to consolidate the beneficent and far-reaching scheme of reform initiated by Lord Morley and Lord Minto for the association of the people of India more closely with the management of their own affairs, and to conciliate the races, classes and creeds."

"CONCILIATION."

And this brings us to the duty of conciliation, as now the first step towards constructive work. As long as Indian leaders could only offer a criticism of official measures from outside, it was necessary that their main energies should be directed towards securing a modification of the system of administration under which they lived. And in such work it was inevitable that hard and unpleasant things should occasionally be said on either side, rendering harmonious co-operation difficult, if not impossible. But now that opportunities have been provided for popular representatives to discuss, in a serious and responsible spirit and face to face with official members, the grievances of the people which they would like to see removed or the reforms which they wish to be carried out, the dominant note of their relations with official classes, as also among themselves, should, I think, be one of conciliation and co-operation. There is an enormous amount of good, solid, useful work for the welfare of the people of India to be done in various directions, needing devoted workers, who will labour strenuously and with a genuine appreciation of one another's difficulties. Such is the work for the economic and industrial regeneration of the country, and for the development of education,—elementary education for the masses, technical education, and the higher education of the West—England's greatest boon to India—the magic touch, which has awakened to new life the ancient activities of the Indian intellect. Besides these, there are other important items in the Congress programme calling loudly for early attention and settlement. All this means effort, strenuous, well-directed, and self-sacrificing: and it needs co-operation from every quarter. In facing this high enterprise, let us forget old grievances, whether of class or creed or personal feeling. Let us not dwell on matters of controversy, but cultivate a spirit of toleration, giving credit to all that, however different their methods may be, they are true lovers of mother India, and desire her welfare. If, as I trust will be the case, you accept these general principles, I will ask you briefly to consider the specific cases in which, from the nature of things, we must anticipate some difficulty in obtaining the hearty co-operation we so much desire. In so vast and composite an entity as India, there exist necessarily divergent views and divergent action in matters political and social, leading to friction. Among important classes and groups difficulties have hitherto arisen in three principal directions: we have the differences (1) between European officials and educated Indians, (2) between Hindus and Mahomedans, and (3) between Moderate Reformers and Extremists. Such tendencies to discord cannot be ignored. But my proposition is, that the conflict of interest is only apparent; that if we go below the surface, we find identity of object among all these classes and groups; that all are equally interested in the prosperity and happiness of India; and that the only true wisdom is for all to work together in harmony, each casting into the common treasury his own special gifts, whether of authority, or of knowledge or of unselfish devotion.

"CONCILIATION": (1) OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS.

Let us then consider briefly the facts regardin each of the three cases above noted, beginning with that of European officials and independent Indian opinion. In order to trace the growth of the existing tension, we cannot do better than refer to the records of the Congress, which during the last 25 years has mirrored popular feeling, and registered the pronouncements of many trusted leaders; some of whom, alas, have passed away, as Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. Justice Tyabji, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, and Mr. Ananda Charlu; others, as the Grand Old Man of India, are still with us, to cheer us with their presence and guide us on our way. Now what was the feeling 25 years ago of the Congress leaders towards British public and British administrators? There could not be a more sincere and uncompromising exponent of independent Indian opinion than Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, but nothing could be stronger than his repudiation of any feeling unfriendly to British policy or British methods. As President of the Second Congress in 1886 he said:—"It is under the civilizing rule of the Queen and people of England that we meet here together, hindered by none, and are freely allowed to speak our mind without the least fear and without the least hesitation. Such a thing is possible under British rule and British rule only." He then goes on to recount some of the "great and numberless" blessings which British Rule has conferred on us, concluding as follows:—"When we have to acknowledge so many blessings as flowing from British rule,—and I could descant on them for hours, because it would be simply recounting to you the history of the British Empire in India,—is it possible that an assembly like this, every one of whose members is fully impressed with the knowledge of these blessings, could meet for any purpose inimical to that rule to which we owe so much? Such were, not so long ago, the cordial feelings of educated Indians towards British policy and British administrators. A change of policy produced a change of sentiment. The various measures which caused this sad estrangement are well known; and I will not now recapitulate them, because I am above all things anxious that by-gones should be by-gones. Happily, also, the introduction of the reforms of Lord Morley and Lord Minto has done a good deal to mitigate existing bitterness. Conciliation on the part of the Government has already produced some effect, but it has not been carried far enough to bear full fruit. With a view, therefore, to restore old friendly relations, I will venture to make a two-fold appeal to the official class; first, to accept and work the new policy represented by the reforms in an ungrudging, even, generous spirit, and to carry it further, especially, in the field of local self-Government—in the district, the taluka and the village; and, secondly, to facilitate a return of the country to a normal condition by an early repeal of repressive measures or, in any case, by dispensing, as far as possible, with the exercise of the extraordinary powers which they have conferred on the Executive, and by making it easy for those who have seen the error of their ways to go back quietly to the path of law and order. Any fresh offences must, of course, be dealt with, but moderate men would have a chance of working effectively for peace, if the public mind was not kept in a state of tension by indiscriminate house-searchings, prosecutions and other processes in pursuit of offences of an older date. There is a saying that it takes two to make a quarrel. May I, therefore, at the same time make an appeal to Indian publicists, in the interests of their own people, to facilitate forbearance on the part of the authorities by realising the difficulties of the administration and by avoiding the use of language, which rouses official suspicion and gives rise to vague apprehension? In this way both parties would make their contribution to peace and goodwill.

As an old Civilian, and as belonging to a family long connected with India, I appreciate the merits of the Indian Civil Service, and believe that there never existed a body of officials more hard-working and trustworthy. But the time has come for a modification of the system. The guardian, if somewhat austere, has been honest and well-meaning; but the ward has now reached an age at which he is entitled to a substantial share in the management of his own affairs. Is it not the part of wisdom to accord this to him with a good grace? During the last few years, official duties, connected with repression, have been carried out with characteristic thoroughness; severe punishments have been awarded and such advantages as could possibly accrue to law and order from this policy have been realised. But the performances of such duties must have been irksome and uncongenial to the British temperament. All, therefore, will be glad of a truce in those proceedings. It is now the turn of conciliation, which will give encouragement to the great body of well-affected citizens, whose hopes are blighted by disorder, and whose dearest wish is to bring back peace to a troubled land. This policy is both the wisest and the most congenial. I am sure, and I speak from personal experience, the Civilian will find his life pleasanter, and his burdens lighter, if he will frankly accepts the co-operation which educated Indians are not only willing but anxious to afford. This was the view taken by Sir Bartle Frere, who said:—"Wherever I go, I find the best exponents of the policy of the English Government and the most able coadjutors in adjusting that policy to the peculiarities of the natives of India among the ranks of the educated Indians." But apart from the satisfaction, and personal comfort of working in harmony with his surroundings, the young Civilian naturally craves for a high ideal in the career he has chosen; and he cannot but feel a glow of sympathy for the views of the older generation of administrators—Elphinstone and Malcolm, Munro and Macaulay—who foresaw with gladness the day of India's emancipation. Every profession needs its ideal. Without that, it is but a sordid struggle for livelihood; and every man of a generous spirit, who puts his hand to the Indian plough, must regard the present discord as but a temporary phase, and look forward to the time when all will work together to rescue the masses from ignorance, famine and disease, and to restore India to her ancient greatness.

"CONCILIATION": (2) HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

We come next to the case of the Hindus and Mahomedans. This is a domestic question, and it is doubtful how far an outsider can usefully intervene. But I will venture to say a few words on the subject, because I feel so strongly the danger to peace and progress, if these two great communities come to be arrayed in two hostile camps. Also, in the position I now occupy as your President, I feel to a certain extent justified in my intervention because one of the principal objects of the Congress, as declared by Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee at the opening of the first Congress in 1885, was "the eradication, by direct friendly personal intercourse, of all possible race, creed or provincial prejudices among all lovers of our country." Fortified by these considerations, I approached the subject, before leaving England, in consultation with esteemed Indian friends who were anxious to promote conciliation; and I am glad to say that a hopeful beginning has been made. His Highness the Aga Khan, in agreement with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Ameer Ali, has proposed a Conference, where the leaders of both parties may meet, with a view to a friendly settlement of differences; and at their request, I addressed a letter to some of the leading representatives of the various communities in different parts of India, explaining the proposal and inviting their co-operation. In this connection we may refer to the words of our lamented friend, Mr. Justice Tyabji, who presided over the third Congress at Madras. He recognised that each of the great Indian communities has its own peculiar social, educational and economic problems to solve. "But," he said, "so far as general political questions affecting the whole of India—such as those which alone are discussed by this Congress—are concerned, I for one am utterly at a loss to understand why Mahomedans should not work shoulder to shoulder with their fellow-countrymen of other races and creeds for the common benefit of all." This pronouncement seems to place the whole question in its true light. This also is the view taken by Mr. Wilfred Blunt, than whom there is no truer friend of Islam. He urges the Mahomedan community to join the Congress movement, "if they would share the full advantages of the coming self-government of their country." Mr. R. M. Sayani, a Mahomedan gentleman of wide experience, who was your President in 1896, carefully analysed the facts of the case, tracing the historical origin of the friction between Hindus and Mahomedans, and at the same time indicating the influences which make for conciliation. No doubt certain recent events have brought into prominence the differences between the two communities; but these differences should not be exaggerated, and we should rather direct our attention to the solid interests in which all Indians are equally concerned. I would therefore commend to the special attention of both Hindus and Mahomedans the facts and arguments contained in Mr. Sayani's presidential address, which will be found at pages 319 to 346 of the handy volume, entitled "The Indian National Congress," which we owe to the public spirit of our friend, Mr. G. A. Natesan, of Madras.

A recognition by the two great communities of the essential identity of their real interests, however long it may be delayed, is, I feel convinced, bound to come at last. Meanwhile, as practical men, it behoves us to hasten this consummation by utilising every opportunity that presents itself to promote joint action, as also by avoiding, as far as possible, those occasions or controversies which lead to friction. A good illustration of what may be achieved by the Hindus and Mahomedans standing shoulder to shoulder in the service of India is supplied by the latest news from South Africa. Here, if anywhere, the Indian cause appeared to have arrayed against it overwhelming odds. But thanks to the determined stand made by the Indian community under the splendid generalship of Mr. Gandhi, the long night seems to be drawing to a close and we already see the faint glimmerings of a new dawn. There is no doubt that the manner, in which the people of India, without distinction of race or creed, have come forward to support their suffering brethren in the Transvaal, has made an impression on both the Imperial and the South African Governments. In the new Councils, too, members of the two communities have excellent opportunities of working together for the common good, and much may be achieved by them in matters like the education of the masses, higher and technical education, and the economic and industrial development of the country. Such co-operation, besides producing substantial results directly, will also have the indirect effect of strengthening those tendencies which make for joint action in public affairs generally.

"CONCILIATION": (3) MODERATES AND EXTREMISTS.

Lastly we have to consider the differences which have arisen among Indian reformers themselves, between those who are known as "Moderates" and those who are called "Extremists." In 1885, when Mr. Allan Hume, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee founded the Indian National Congress on strictly constitutional lines, there were no differences: for more than 20 years from that date all Indian reformers worked together harmoniously, and, year by year, patiently and respectfully, placed before the Government of India a reasoned statement of popular needs. But in 1907, at Surat, there was a split in the Congress. The more impatient spirits, despairing of success by Congress methods, broke away from their former leaders, and sought salvation in other directions, and by other methods. Now, as a mere matter of tactics and expediency, to put it no higher, I would ask, have those other methods been successful? It appears to me that they have resulted in wholesale prosecutions and much personal suffering, without tangible benefit to the popular cause. On the contrary, all departures from constitutional methods have weakened the hands of sympathisers in England, while furnishing to opponents a case for legislation against the Press and public meeting, and an excuse for drawing from its rusty sheath the obsolete weapon of deportation without trial. I should like to put another question, and it is this: If now the tide of reaction has been stayed, and if, in any respect, we have had the beginning of better things, is not this mainly due to the labours of the Congress? I do not wish unduly to magnify Congress results. But what other effective organisation exists, either in India or in England, working for Indian political reform? For a quarter of a century the Congress has been at work, openly, fearlessly, without haste and without rest, educating public opinion and, at the close of each year, pressing upon the Government a well considered programme of reforms. It would be a reflection on the intelligence of the Government to suppose, that such a practical expression of popular wishes was without its effect. And as a matter of fact, Lord Morley's beneficent measures have followed Congress lines, the reform and expansion of Legislative Councils having been the leading Congress proposal from the very first session in 1885. I would therefore submit to our "impatient idealists" that there is no cause for despair as regards Congress methods, and I would ask them not to play into the hands of our opponents by discrediting the results of Congress work. Advanced reformers should not preach the doctrine of discouragement, but rather carry the flag boldly forward, as the scouts and Uhlans of the army of progress. We have heard something about "mendicancy" in connection with petitions to Parliament and the higher authorities. But Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, as President at Calcutta in 1906, pointed out that "these petitions are not any begging for any favours any more than the conventional 'your obedient servant' in letters makes a man an obedient servant. It is the conventional way of approaching higher authorities. The petitions are claims for rights or for justice or for reforms,—to influence and put pressure on Parliament by showing how the public regard any particular matter." Assuredly the authors of the Petition of Right were not mendicants. On the contrary, they were the strong men of the 17th century, who secured to the people of England the liberties they now enjoy. In following this historical method, therefore, there is nothing to hurt the self-respect of the Indian people.

I sincerely hope that those who have broken from the Congress, because they have ceased to believe in Congress methods and in constitutional agitation, will consider dispassionately what I have said above and revert to their older faith. But in addition to such men, there is, I understand, a considerable number of old Congressmen, whose attachment to Congress principles is intact, but who are not now to be found in the ranks of the Congress, because they are not satisfied about the necessity of the steps taken by the leaders of the constitutional party, after the unhappy split at Surat, to preserve the Congress from extinction. These friends of ours obviously stand on a different footing from those who profess extremist views, and I would venture to appeal to their patriotism and ask them not to be overcritical in their judgment on a situation, admitted by everbody to be extraordinary, which could only be met by extraordinary measures. I would at the same time appeal to you, gentlemen of the Congress, to consider if you cannot, without compromising the principles for which you stand, make it in some way easier for these old colleagues of yours to return to the fold. Remember that the interests at stake are of the highest importance, and no attempt that can reasonably be made to close your divisions ought to be spared.

"UNITED EFFORT."

We now come to a very practical part of our business: Supposing we obtain agreement on the principles above indicated and secure co-operation among the forces of progress, in what directions can our efforts be most usefully exerted? Hitherto Congress work has come mostly under 3 headings: I, Constructive work in India, educating and organising public opinion; II, Representations to the Government of India regarding proposed reforms; and III, Propaganda in England. The expansion of the Legislative Councils and the admission of Indians into the Executive Councils of the Viceroy and Local Governments has vastly extended the scope of the work under the 1st heading. Independent Indians will now be in a position to take the initiative in many important matters, and press forward reforms, which hitherto have only been the subject of representations to the Government. In order to promote co-ordination and united action in this most important work, might I suggest that, in consultation with independent Members of the Legislative Councils, the Congress might draw up a programme of the reform measures most desired, for which, in their opinion, the country is ripe, and on which they think the Members should concentrate till success has been attained. As regards the 2nd heading, no doubt the Congress resolutions will, as usual, be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State. But it would, I think, be desirable to bring your views specially to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy. This might be done by a deputation presenting a short address, showing the measures to which the Congress attaches the most immediate importance. Among these might be included such matters as the Separation of the Executive and Judicial, the reduction of military expenditure, larger grants for education, and the economic village inquiry asked for by the Indian Famine Union. It would be very useful to know the general views on such topics held by the head of the Government, and the sympathetic replies, given by Lord Hardinge to addresses from other public bodies, makes it certain that we should receive a courteous hearing. In our representation we might include a petition for an amnesty or a remission of sentences to political offenders, as also a prayer for a relaxation of the repressive legislation of the last few years. Personally I should also like to ask for a modification of the Bengal Partition. But at the present moment, on the first arrival of a new Viceroy, such a move would, in my opinion, not be judicious. I have always held that the most unhappy mistake must ultimately be rectified; a modification will be made more practicable for the Government, if, in friendly conference, all those concerned can come to an agreement on the subject, and satisfy the Government that the best administrative arrangement would be a Governor in Council for the whole of the old Bengal Lieut.-Governorship, with Chief Commissioners under him for the component provinces.

PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND.

There remains the 3rd heading, Propaganda in England. Will you bear with me when I say that you never seem sufficiently to realise the necessity of this work, the supreme importance of making the British people understand the needs of India, and securing for your cause the support of this all-powerful ally. I pressed this upon you in 1889, when I came with Mr. Bradlaugh, and again in 1904 with Sir Henry Cotton. Once more, in 1910, I entreat you to give your attention to this vital matter. Let me remind you of the two-fold character of the Congress work. There is first the work in India: the political education of the people, having for its object to create solidarity of Indian public opinion, founded on the widest experience and the wisest counsels available. This part of the work has been in great measure accomplished. During the last 25 years the Congress programme, stated in the form of definite resolutions, has been gradually matured, and is now practically accepted as expressing independent public opinion throughout India. The Congress resolutions contain the case for India; the brief for the appellant is complete; and what is now wanted is a vigorous propaganda in England, in order to bring the appeal effectively before the High Court of the British Nation. The work to be done is of a missionary kind, and must be mainly directed to influencing the British people, in whom the ultimate power is vested; and any one who, on behalf of India, has been in the habit of addressing large audiences in England, and especially audiences of working men and women, can bear testimony to the ready sympathy shown by the hearers, and their manifest desire that justice should be done. It must be borne in mind that in England public opinion guides the Parliamentary electors; the votes of the electors decide what manner of men shall compose the majority in the House of Commons; the majority in the House of Commons places in power the Government of which it approves; and the Government appoints the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy, who, between them, exercise the supreme power at Whitehall and Calcutta. If Indians are wise, they will keep these facts in view and follow the line of least resistance. Instead of knocking their heads against a stone wall, they should take the key which lies within their grasp. Those of the older generation will remember what striking success attended the labours of Messrs. Manmohan Ghose, Chandavarkar and Mudliar, when they came to England in 1885. And only those who understand the true inwardness of things can realize what India owes to men like Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. Lalmohan Ghose, Mr. A. M. Bose, Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, Mr. Wacha, Mr. Mudholkar and Mr. Gokhale, for the work they have done in England, by addressing public meetings, and by personal interviews with influential statesmen. But the visits of these gentlemen have been at long intervals. What is wanted is a systematic, continuous, and sustained effort, to bring before the English public the Indian view of Indian affairs.

SPIRIT OF SELF-RELIANCE.

In India there is a new-born spirit of self-reliance. That is good; but do not let it degenerate into dislike for the people of other lands. Race prejudice is the palladium of your opponents. Do not let any such feeling hinder you from cultivating brotherhood with friends of freedom all over the world, and especially in England. It is only by the goodwill of the British people that India can attain what is the best attainable future—the "United States of India" under the ægis of the British Empire, a step towards the poet's ideal of a Federation of the world. In his eager desire for self-Government let not the "impatient idealist" forget the solid advantages of being a member of the British Empire; the "Pax Britannica" within India's borders; the protection from foreign aggression by sea and land; the partnership with the freest and most progressive nation of the world. No one supposes that under present conditions India could stand alone. She possesses all the materials for self-government; an ancient civilisation; reverence for authority; an industrious and law-abiding population; abundant intelligence among the ruling classes. But she lacks training and organisation. A period of apprenticeship is necessary; but that period need not be very long, if the leaders of the people set themselves to work together in harmony. Hand in hand with the British people India can most safely take her first steps on the new path of progress.

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 26.

At the conclusion of the President's address a Subjects Committee was elected.

The Congress began after 12 and adjourned 2-15 p. m. and will resume the sitting again to-morrow at 12. There were present among Mahomedan delegates, the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, Hon. Mr. M. Haque, and Mr. Hossein Imam. The Hon. Mr. Malik Omar Hyat Khan of Tiwana attended as a visitor. Several Europeans were also present. Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Watcha read a number of telegrams of sympathy and expressions of regret for absence, from among others, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Dr. Rashbehari Ghose, Mr. Govind Raghava Iyer, Raja Sir Harnam Sing and Mr. Baikant Nath Sen.

At 2-30 to-day the total number of Congress delegates registered was over five hundred and fifty. Bombay heads the list with one hundred and thirty-two, Madras one hundred and twenty, Bengal ninety-two. The number of visitors was about one th usand. About thirty Indian ladies were also present.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26.

The conciliatory tone of the speeches at the Indian National Congress to-day are welcomed here, and there seems every desire on the part of officials to receive the advance that has been made in a spirit of equal friendliness. So far as the proposals put forward however to associate such reprochement with a general amnesty for political offences are concerned it is recognised that it would be quite impossible to consider anything that would result in the overlooking of the conspiracies which have resulted in murders being perpetrated.

A report is published from Benares, that when the students of the Central Hindu College requested permission to attend the Congress, Mr. Arundale, principal, said that a Government Circular prohibited the attendance of school boys, and no special permission need be asked for.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

Arrival at Allahabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 25.

Sir William Wedderburn, President-Elect of the twenty-fifth Indian National Congress, arrived at Allahabad on Christmas morning and received a cordial welcome both on the station platform and in the city. The Bombay special train carrying the distinguished ex-Civilian and a large number of Bombay delegates came into Allahabad station about 2 o'clock this morning, but was detained in the siding until daybreak.

At eight o'clock Sir William alighted from his car and was received by Pundit Sunderlal, President of the Reception Committee, and a large contingent of delegates who had already arrived. He was garlanded, amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Bharat Mata Ki Jai" and having boarded a gaily decorated motor-car was taken through the city followed by a procession of motors and carriages, etc. and a band. The whole route through the city, which covered about two miles, was decorated with flowers and foliage, triumphal arches and flags, and Sir William was received with magnificent ovations at each turn. Hindu ladies threw flower petals from windows and terraces. Among those who received him on the platform were the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya. The Hon'ble Mr. S. S. Sinha, Mr. D. C. Bannerjee, the Hon'ble B. Gungaprasad Varma, Lala Harikishen Lal, Mr. R. N. Gupta, Mr. Jogendra Nath Mookerjee and others. The President looked very well, after a tedious journey, and is staying at the Raja Hotel.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Horses Left in.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26.

BURDWAN CUP.—Five Crown 11-7, Parkhill 11, Foy 10-11, Kaffirpam 10-4, Anystic Circle 10, Gerard 9-5.

ECLIPSE PONY PLATE.—First, Bell, Waisla. Tod, Sonofagun, Red-light, Wal, Ragged Maid, Token, Circus Girl, The Plumb.

CURZON PLATE.—Punt 10-7, Huks 10-5, Metal Boy 9-10, Resemblance 9-7, Chobham 9-6, Vigorous 8-12, True Love 8-12, Foudrette 8-12, Longchamps 8-12, Gallitee 8-10, Lady Spring 8-9, Forfeit 8-7, Redcell 8-7, Pin 8-5, Santotnetta 8-40, Ashanti Gold 8-2, Solution 8, Blue-flame 8, Watch Towet 8, Sue 7-13, Princess San 7-9, Speedometer 7-8, Bright Metal 7, Wavehill 6-12, Clearoree 6-7.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

The Viceroy's Cup:—Court of Arms, Malmasey, Fizz, Blackbuck, Vavaseor, Pawnoone, Mayfowl, Misty Morn, Prince Rupert, Seedon Peru.

Calcutta Plate:—Illumination, Soulttine, Tangoroa, Zeith.

Pavilion Plate:—Severity 9-12, Maria Farma 9-5, Ashanti Gold 9-0. Wise Hawage Daveron 8-7, Best China 8-3, Bambino 7-7.

Latest bettings for the Cup:—1 1-4 to 1 Prince Rupert, 2 to 1 Fizz, 8 to 1 Black Buck and Vavasor, and longer prices the rest.

TOLLYGUNGE HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26.

There was a large gathering at the annual horse show at Tollygunge to-day including the Viceroy, while the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Rodo Canachi, Lady Jenkins, the Maharaja of Jodhpore and Mr. J. D. Scott were amongst the prize-winners. Horse jumping competition was won by Colonel C. Wilson's fine horse, Speculation, Mr. Archie Pugh's Greyhaold being second. The pony jumping went to Mr. Marhsall's Lochmaber, Mr. Arthu's Meprise being second. The prizes at the horse show were giveaway by Hon'ble Dismond Hardinge.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHTING IN BOMBAY.

[BY RUDDER.]

SATURDAY looked as if there would be another listless race through lack of wind, but there proved to be a great improvement on last week's racing, as the wind increased to nearly moderate strength towards 5 p.m.

Since last Saturday a great catastrophe has happened to Bombay yatchtsmen in the wreck of Sapphire owned by Mr. Hopkins and Major Muter, R.E. Sapphire is one of our best boats, being beautifully built without a single butt in her hull, having all her planks running straight from stem to stern, whilst her sails and gear, both standing and running, are perfect. Her record in Bombay racing places her well in the van and her return this season is doubtful, as the damage will necessitate the complete re-building of her port side and the renewing of all her gear and sails, which are now no longer serviceable after being submerged for 50 hours or so.

Bombay yachtsmen, as well as all others who go sailing in boats and launches, will be well advised to note that the fishing stakes in the harbour are extremely dangerous even although an apparent fairway exists, as it was in such a fairway that Sapphire struck an unmarked, submerged fishing stake and sank within 60 seconds, leaving her crew and owners clinging to the wreck. Thanks to the gallant efforts of Mr. Morrison in Erin, and Mr. MacBeth in Melody, no loss of life occurred, but it is high time steps were taken by those in authority over the fairways of Bombay Harbour, to see the recurrence of such accidents is made absolutely impossible.

"C" Class were racing on handicap and a good muster of Tomtits and others were under sail at 3-15 p.m. Curlew has been purchased by Messrs. Orr and Pilcher and made her maiden start this season—Lapwing was the only absentee, although duly entered.

A good start was made across the flowing tide, Mavourneen leading on the southern and windward side and Coralie holding the other flank; Swallow was over the line too soon and get rather left by her recall and necessary recrossing of the line. The Dufferin lay across the track, Mavourneen, Pearl and Valkyrie going to windward of her, whilst Coralie, Maud, Clutha and Curlew went to leeward.

Shortly after passing Middle Ground, Clutha and Curlew got entangled with each other and by the time they had freed themselves those in front had secured a useful lead. As two or more yachts had hoisted protest flags, more may be heard, at the finish, in spite of the fee charged for protests.

At Mark Buoy Mavourneen was several minutes' ahead of Coralie, Valkyrie came round third closely followed by Clutha and Maud; then came Pearl, Curlew, Swallow in the order named, so far as could be seen.

It was a beat home to the Committee Vessel across a neap flowing tide, Mavourneen followed by Coralie went off to the port tack and held on till near the P. and O. liners N. E. of Middle Ground, Valkyrie did the same. Maud followed by Clutha and Curlew started on the port tack, but very shortly afterwards went about and stood across the harbour looking for a "lift" from the west which they did not get. Mavourneen making no mistakes steadily drew a head. Clutha nearly caught Coralie east of Middle Ground, but the latter put on a spurt and taking advantage of slack water to leeward of Middle Ground drew right away, but rounded the Committee Vessel a bad second to, Mavourneen but nearly three minutes ahead of the third boat, Maud. Clutha and Valkyrie reached the Committee Vessel more or less together with Maud, but the latter had the advantage, partly due to the others getting foul of each other. The race round the short course with these three boats was full of incident; Maud got home, however, a length ahead of Clutha, Valkyrie in the meantime having taken an excusion round Dolphin Light and so getting disqualified and lost all chance of getting placed in the prize lists.

Swallow went well after her and ended in time to get placed third.

Pearl in spite of her immaculately hatted skipper found it was not her day but saved her entrance fee, whilst Anna and her heavy keel in the light breeze went badly.

Name of Boats.	All'ances. M. S.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Time of Corrected. H. M. S.
Coralie	1 45	Maj N Kirby, R E	5 50 39	2 28 54
Maud	0 35	Officers, R E	5 55 23	2 34 48
Mavourneen	Scr.	Newman Taylor	5 41 18	2 21 48
Pearl	4 5	A. E. Baird and D. North.	5 56 52	2 32 47
Clutha	Scr.	J J Welch	5 55 30	2 35 30
Lapwing	5 50	C. N. Moberley	Did not start.	
Valkyrie	2 55	R. Walker	*5 57 28	2 34 38
Curlew	2 55	Orr and Pilcher	6 4 10	2 41 15
Swallow	7 0	W F Moore	5 59 35	2 32 35
Marie Louise	9 20	K MacIver	Did not start.	
Anna	3 30	Officers H M Mint.	6 10 50	2 47 20

* Disqualified coming inside the Dolph'n at finish.

Course: No 42+2—From Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Cee Vessel Middle Ground Buoy—Mark boat with "R" flag at No 1 Troopship Buoy both to starboard—Cee Vessel = 7·04 miles—W N W—Time-limit 6-20 p.m.—1st Prize won by Mavourneen, 2nd Prize won by Coralie and 3rd Prize won by Swallow, Pearl Saves Entrance Fee.

"B" class had its usual three starters, and though small is composed of true sportsmen.

Antelope and Trixie crossed the line in a dead heat for first place, the latter, however, to windward and with spinnaker set; Erin followed some 55 seconds later, all three boats chose the south side of the Dufferin, the Antelope just creeping past her bow.

In the run Erin took Trixie's wind and was promptly luffed to such an extent that Trixie succeeded in gaining the windward berth. Taking a leaf out of Trixie's book Erin turned on the gentle Antelope and played with her for a bit; meanwhile Trixie was quietly slipping away and, maintaining her lead, rounded Mark Buoy 20 seconds ahead of Erin with Antelope 65 seconds later. The short free reach to North Karanja made no alteration in this position, except that Trixie made 60 seconds on both Erin and Antelope.

Erin went very well in the first part of the beat back to the Committee Vessel, but through lack of knowledge of the tide round Middle Ground got badly left by Trixie, letting Antelope creep up quite close. The race practically finished at this stage as Trixie's lead was a full 10 minutes on both Erin and Antelope.

We hear Lylie is for sale as her owner is going Calcutta way in a few days; she is a fine yacht being twin sister to Trixie and made by the R. I. yard.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ances. M. S.	Entered by.	Time of Corrected Arrival. H. M. S.	Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	Scr.	Embarking Syndicate	5 59 1	2 34 1
Antelope	6 12	Officers, Wardwickshire Egt.	6 10 23	2 39 11
Erin	Scr.	Hon Mr W T Morrison.	6 5 57	2 40 57

Course: No 43+2—From Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy—South Karanja Buoy both to starboard—Committee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy—Mark boat with "R" flag at No 1 Troopship Buoy = 9·27 miles—Wind W N W Strength Light both to starboard—Committee Vessel—Time-limit 6-20 p.m.—1st Prize won by Trixie.

"A" class had four starters with Turquoise first over the line due to her somewhat "mugger" tactics which don't pay compared with the flying starts of Eileen and others—Mahshuka, steering a well thought out inshore course, kept well up whilst Eileen although "puff-chasing" failed to pick up as much wind outside the shipping.

At the W. N. W. Red Channel Buoy of Butcher Island Eileen lead Mahshuka by about two and a half minutes whilst Melody was some 3 minutes behind Mahshuka Turquoise was someway astern.

In the reach to Tucker Bescon Eileen, mindful of Sapphire's accident, kept well away from all fairways between fishing stakes but made another two minutes on Mahshuks. In the best to Committee Vessel Mahshuka went very well under the the skilled touch of her Captain and lay only 4 minutes astern of Eileen at the rounding of Committee Vessel. With balloon canvass to starboard good going was made to Mark Buoy by all 3 yachts, Turquoise having crawled back to her moorings in a most unsportsman-like way.

Smart gybing and "dowsing" of spinnakers at Mark Buoy, prior to a race back against the time limit, was the order of the day by all 3 yachts. Eileen went like a witch and piled on the minutes to her lead on Mahshuka. She failed, however, to finish before 6-20 p.m., and so the race became null and void.

The corrected times are approximately

Name of Boats.	Time All'ances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Eileen	...	...	2 54	36
Mahshuka	...	...	3 51	45
Melody	...	...	2 57	33
Eileen IV	Scr.	E. C. Russell & J. F. Watson	Did not finish within time limit.	
Mahshuka	18 37	G. J. Lennox		
Turquoise	39 18	J. W. Stokes & F. J. Preston		
Melody	20 13	J. B. K. Macbeth		

Course No 45—From Cee Vessel—Red Channel Buoy—W N W of Butcher Island—Tucker Bescon starboard—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port Cee Vessel = 13·04 miles—Wind W. N. W. Strength Light—Time-limit 6-20 p.m.

Several Yachts started on Sunday morning, to cruise Southwards for 2 or 3 days; we wish them luck and fair winds.

On Wednesday, the 28th instant, there will be a special closed race for the ship boats of S.M.S. "Gneisenau." Start at 3-20 p.m. We hope our gallant visitors will have a good fresh breeze instead of a lifeless drift as on last Saturday week.

ALIGARH TEAM IN BOMBAY.

Outplayed by Bombay Hindus.

Aligarh, past and present, who are on a visit to Bombay in connection with the scheme of sending an Indian team to England, played the first match of their tour on Saturday and Sunday last, when they met the Bombay Hindu Gymkhana on the latter's ground at the Kennedy Sea Face. The local Gymkhana were without the services of some of their finest players, who have gone to Calcutta for the cricket carnival there; yet they outplayed the visitors in all the departments of the game though the contest for want of time resulted in a draw. There being a possibility of some two or three of the Aligarh team finding places in the Indian team, the visitors' play, especially that of Razaak, Salamuddin, Shafkat Husan, and Ali Husan, was keenly watched; and the consensus of opinion at the conclusion of the game was that Salamudin, the best all rounder the visitors have, should assuredly find a place in the representative Indian Eleven. Razaak might also be regarded as a certainty, though his final selection will depend to a great extent on the form he shows this week against the Bombay and the Parsi Gymkhanas. Saafkat Husan, that fine old Aligarh bowler, bowled well against the Hindu Gymkhana, but there can be no comparison between the Shafkat who played last Saturday and Sunday, and the Shafkat who trundled so magnificently half a decade ago. Still there is a chance

BY THE WAY.

ETAMPES AND ST. PANCRAS.

The modern woman has ceased to surprise us with her manifold achievements. There is no end to her courage and her sangfroid. She can climb the Dent Blanche, beat off the charge of a rhinoceros with her umbrella, stare a lion in the face in the thickets of British East Africa—nay more, she can even wing a Cabinet Minister. So one is the less surprised to read that Miss Helene Dutrieu has spent an hour in her aeroplane at Etampes, rushing round at the speed of a fast train. We respectfully tender her our homage at this exhibition of coolness and skill, and humbly hope that the triumph at Etampes may in some measures atone in the eyes of her belligerent sisters on this side of the Channel for the rather slender number of votes polled by Mr. Jacobs in East St. Pancras. She soared to better effect

ROBERT LE-FORT.

A picturesque survivor of the old Royalty of France has passed away in the person of Robert d'Orleans, Duc de Chartres. Grandson of Louis Philipe, he was eight years old when that monarch was driven into exile. He had a varied but comprehensive education, and showed marked military talent. He fought with the Sardinian Army against Austria in 1859, and with the North American Army during the Civil War. In 1870, he offered his services to Napoleon III., who refused them. However, he enlisted as "Robert le Fort" in a corps of Eclaireurs. In all his engagements he displayed the utmost bravery. Under the Third Republic he continued in the army, and by 1878 was colonel of the Twelfth Regiment of Chasseurs, stationed at Rouen. Six years later he was compelled, for political reasons, to retire. Of late years the Duc de Chartres spent most of his time at his chateau at St. Firmin, where he was as popular among the peasantry as among the Royalists of Paris. He leaves a son, the Duc de Guise, and a daughter, the Duchesse de Magenta.

REVOLT IN MEXICO.

The backbone of the insurrection in Mexico is broken, but muscular contractibility still causes the beast to "swing the scaly horrors of its tail" among the mountains in the north. Here the population of Indians and half-castes is by nature and tradition most warlike; here poverty, that great incentive to revolt and anarchy, is most overwhelming. With the memories of imprisonment still rankling in his breast, Senor Madero persists in his vain attempt to defeat his all-powerful rival. Lord of a hacienda which embraces within its boundaries many miles of mountain and valley, head of a powerful family which boasts a small army of retainers, he finds it difficult to attain a view of the situation which will put things in their right proportions. But his undisciplined rabble can make no headway in open fight against the forces of the Republic, and guerilla warfare by itself in a purely factious cause never yet achieved anything in either hemisphere.

INEXACTITUDES FROM NAIROBI.

The influx of Indians into Africa is a matter of so much moment, and the statements recently made as to their treatment in British East Africa are so misleading that the actual facts of the case should be widely known. It appears then from official statements that in the township of Nairobi Indians pay little more than one-quarter of the taxes, not "practically the whole"; hold only 5 per cent. of the total area, not "nearly the whole"; and are not prohibited from acquiring land in any township in the Protectorate. Statements to the contrary have been made by Mr. A. M. Jeevanjee, who owns the Asiatic Produce market, and seems to be aggrieved because Indians are debarred from entering the much smaller European Produce market. It is terminological inexactitudes such as these which give rise to so much trouble in India.

THE PENALTY.

An especially horrible form of influenza is attacking his Majesty's liege subjects this year. One will not enter into the symptoms, the subject is too painful. The advice given to those about to have it is—Don't. It is just as well to know that one runs most risk in public buildings and ill-ventilated rooms "such as most political meetings are held in." The conclusion to be drawn is that many who have the welfare of their country very much at heart in these days will spend Christmas in "warm but well-ventilated bedrooms." They will refuse to be comforted by the knowledge that whey or peptonised milk in small quantities is the proper diet.

THE PHYSICIAN'S FEES.

Science is an unrivalled doctor, but her charges at times are exorbitant. Sir Ernest Cassel has entertained the generous idea of presenting the English Radium Institute with a gramme of radium, and the director of the institute has proceeded to Vienna to complete the purchase. Half a gramme is now in readiness, and the other half will be forwarded as soon as it can be prepared. The price of this gramme will be some £15,000. Large though this sum is, there is no doubt that if half the high hopes formed of the properties of radium are realised, the gramme will be of quite inestimable value to English medical science. It is seldom that so large a quantity is purchased at one time. The remaining half-gramme, which is to be accumulated at Joachimsthal, will be ready in about three months.

£3,000 A YEAR FOR A FOOTBALL COACH.

American football, of which a sample was seen at the Crystal Palace in mail week is as costly as it is prodigal in broken bones. The balance-sheets of some of our English clubs are startling enough, but they seem almost niggardly compared with some across the Atlantic. Yale College, for instance, spends no less than £12,000 a year on the training of its football team, and of this enormous sum £3,000 goes to the principal coach alone. It is true that this highly-paid official is described as "an old University man, a gentleman, and an athlete of world-wide fame"; but £3,000 a year! Then there are high-salaried second coaches; and each member of the team has his own coach and his own trainer, who never leave him.

THE GROWTH OF "GARDEN CITIES."

Fresh evidence of the rapid growth of the "Garden City" movement was furnished recently by the opening of a new station on the Great Eastern Railway, which will bear the rather comical double-barrelled title of "Squirrels' Heath and Gidea Park." This new station is situated between Harold Wood and Romford, and will serve the "garden suburb" recently laid out through the influence and enterprise of the present Liberal member for Romford. At Squirrels' Heath there is a Congregational chapel, the pastorate of which was long held by the grandfather of C. H. Spurgeon, with whom the famous Baptist preacher passed his early boyhood.

SPURGEON'S FAMOUS CHURCH.

The Metropolitan Tabernacle London, from the pastorate of which the Rev. Archibald Brown wishes to retire, was built just fifty years ago to accommodate the colossal congregation of C. H. Spurgeon to whom a lamentable accident had happened at the Surrey Music Hall. The novel design excited much comment. Of the exterior a distinctive feature was the great hexastyle Corinthian portico, while the interior was marked by an ingenious arrangement of the seats, which enabled everybody to see the preacher, and an ample platform took the place of a pulpit. Spurgeon's Tabernacle was completely destroyed by fire a few years ago, but cleverly rebuilt on the same lines, though of slightly reduced dimensions.

THE VALUE OF THE VIEW.

Apropos of the Admiralty buildings and some other of the new Government offices which overlook St. James's Park, it may not be generally known that all those who build houses with views over any of the Royal parks must pay rents of a pound a window per annum to the Office of Works for the privilege of the position. This, however, is not, as might be supposed, the official idea of the value of the view, but so that if at any future time, it is desired to erect a Government office or other building in the park, the outlook from such windows may be obstructed without possibility of claim on the score of "ancient lights."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Bunbury, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PLANS FOR PEERESSES AT THE CORONATION.

The preliminary work of preparation for the coming Coronation is proceeding apace. It includes the making of a special carpet, and the arrangement of the seating accommodation in Westminster Abbey. It may be remembered that at the Coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the special carpet covering the nave was of enormously long fibre surface. On this occasion a very splendid pile carpet of remarkable and striking design has been ordered. The weavers are to be Messrs. Templeton, of Glasgow. The foundation colour will be royal blue, and the ornamentation will include emblems of the noble order of the Garter and other heraldic devices.

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS.

In regard to the seating the general principle adopted is to dispense with fixed seats. Special chairs of Chippendale design, but with rush seats, were made for the previous Coronation. For the prospective ceremony there will be Chippendale pattern chairs of somewhat similar character, but with seats upholstered in silk. After the Coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, many of the peeresses who used the special chairs were anxious to secure the identical chairs as momentoes, and the Office of Works agreed to sell them at practically the cost price. It is extremely probable that this will again be the case, and that the provision of the seating accommodation will entail little cost to the organisers, and might, if desired, be made a source of profit. A complete group of the articles to be used at the Coronation has been made by the Lord Chamberlain and Sir Douglas Dawson. It is not yet decided who will bear the various parts of the Regalia, that being in most cases a matter of hereditary right, which will be settled should disputes arise by the Court of Claims.

CHANGES OF DESIGNATIONS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

The "Gazette" states that the King has approved of the undermentioned changes in the designations of certain regiments of the Indian Army, and the grant to them of the specified honorary distinctions:—

Former Designation.	New Designation.
18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers	a18th King George's Own Lancers
26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry	a26th King George's Own Light Cavalry
38th and 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse	a38th and 39th King George's Own Central India Horse
1st Prince of Wales's Own Sappers and Miners	a1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners
14th Prince of Wales's Own Ferozepore Sikhs	a14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs
61st Prince of Wales's Own Pioneers	a61st King George's Own Pioneers
130th Prince of Wales's Own Baluchis	a130th King George's Own Baluchis
1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment)	a1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment)
127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry	b127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry

Additional Honorary Distinctions.

a The Royal and Imperial Cypher.

b The Cypher of her Majesty the Queen in lieu of the Coronet of the Princess of Wales.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 24.

The depression in Kashmir has disappeared and no precipitation occurred anywhere. The temperature remains low in North-West India. The forecast shows no important change.

SIMLA, DEC. 25.

The weather continues to be dry generally. The forecast shows no change.

SIMLA, DEC. 26.

The weather has been dry in India, but rain has fallen in Persia. The weather conditions will probably become unsettled in Baluchistan. The forecast shows no important precipitation.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 24th December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is slightly above the average in the extreme north and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature remains generally below the average.

The United Provinces. Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is nearly normal: night temperature is below the average at most places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud has appeared in lower Sind. The air is drier than usual at most places. Maximum temperature is in defect in Rajputana; the minimum also remains low in lower Sind and north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is much below the average. Temperature during day is low in Cutch and Kathiawar; night temperature is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is slightly damper than usual in the south Konkan. Temperature is normal except for a defect during day at Marmugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is either equal to or slightly above the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Weather continues dry over the greater part of the reporting area.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist Bombay.

The High Class Washing Material.

'VIYELLA.'

(Reg).

DOES NOT SHRINK.

The new Shirt Blouses is "Viyella" mark a great advance on those of previous seasons. The "Viyella" cloth remains of the same delightful softness, and in the patterns and colorings of the material, the latest fashions have been used with the happiest result.

From leading Drapers and Stores, or name of nearest sent by "Viyella" 24-25, New Gate Street, London.

Makes The Hair Grow

We are talking about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Just note that word "Ayer's." You are perfectly safe with it. No harm to you or to your hair. Makes the hair grow? It certainly does. Stops falling hair, too. Remember, it's "Ayer's" we are talking about. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Get his approval. Your own doctor and "Ayer's" make a strong combination. It means faith, confidence, satisfaction.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

A MIRACLE IN HAIR-TROUBLES.

KESHRANJAN

is indeed a miracle in all sorts of Hair-diseases. It prevents decay and discolouration. Produces soft and pliant hairs, a soft skin, fair delicate skin, heals all cutaneous eruptions and insures a lovely delicate complexion to all who use it. It is deliciously perfumed.

Re. 1 per bottle,
Post-free, Re. 1-5

STUBBORN COUGHS!

Distressing and suffocating Dry Coughs, Severe Cold, Loss of Voice, Difficulties in Breathing, Hoarseness in the chest, are permanently cured by our infallible specific BASAKARISTA or domestic Cough Linctus which contains no objectionable ingredients. In your trials, you should not be left without a phial of thi invaluable preparation.

Price per phial ... ... Re. 1
Packing and postage ... ... As. 5

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, accompanied by *Enlargement of Spleen, Liver*, and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever.

Price per phial ... ... Re. 1
Packing and postage ... ... As. 5

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen's,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
M C S. (Paris), S. C. I. (London), M. S. A. S., London, Chemical Society (U.S.A.), &c., &c,
Nos. 18-1 & 12, LOWER CHITPUR ROAD,
CALCUTTA.

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For *Your* Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists, Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCCULISTS & OPTICIANS,
Opp. Government Telegraph Office, 7 Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,

Has TWENTY YEARS' experience in SIGHT-TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.R., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

MEN AND MATTERS.

KING GEORGE AND THE PRESS.

Before his accession to the throne, King George was rigidly opposed to affording any facilities whatever to the Press for obtaining any information concerning the doings or movements of the Court beyond what appeared in the official Court Circular. Special facilities were often granted by the late King to properly accredited Press representatives for gleaning some more interesting information concerning Royal affairs than could be gathered from the Court Circular, but such favours were never granted at Marlborough House. King George, however, has, in this as well as in some other matters, decided to follow the policy of the late King. Not long since, a series of intimate and very interesting photographs illustrating the daily life of various members of the Royal Family appeared in several papers which certainly could never have been obtained under the old "regime" at Marlborough House.

A WISE POLICY.

The fact is, King George, since his accession, has come to understand and appreciate, as his father did before him, the interest which his subjects take in the personal doings and daily life of the Royal Family, and that it is a wise policy, within, of course, proper limits, to sometimes gratify his subjects' desire for information in this direction. But those who are favoured with invitations to become the guests of Royalty will, in future, be expected to refrain from unduly advertising the fact in the Press, as was often done in the late reign by certain socially ambitious people. In future, except at great State functions, only the names of the Sovereign's chief guests will be made public, and the Sovereign's hosts and hostesses will be expected to be equally brief in their announcements to the Press.

A NEW SOLDIER PRINCE.

Prince Maurice of Battenberg is the latest scion of our Royal Family to enter the Army, and will join the Rifle depot at Winchester about Christmas. He is the youngest son of Princess Henry of Battenberg, and is the only Prince ever to bear the name of Donald. This was given to him at the request of the late Queen Victoria, and serves to commemorate the fact that he was born at Balmoral a little over nineteen years ago. Prince Maurice is one of the best "raconteurs" of the Royal family, and one of his best stories relates how a Scottish parson met a village boy one day who had the reputation of dearly loving a practical joke. "James," said the minister solemnly, "did you escort a visitor to my house the other day?" The boy smiled, and admitted that he had. "Why did you take him all round the village, then?" continued the parson. This time the boy laughed outright. "I remembered your sermon the other Sunday, sir," he replied, "about when a man asks you to walk a mile with him to walk two. From the station to your house is just a mile, so I had to take him another mile to carry out what you told us all to do." Prince Maurice is a great favourite with the Queen of Spain, and the two were well-nigh inseparable as children, while he was also a great pet with the late Queen Victoria.

BELGIAN QUEEN'S DANGEROUS ILLNESS.

The grave attack of typhoid fever from which the Queen of the Belgians has been suffering could hardly have been contracted in the Royal palace, with its perfect sanitation, and it is surmised, therefore that she has fallen a victim to her over-zealous attendance on her ailing subjects. Queen Elizabeth like her husband, is a fully qualified doctor of medicine; and her labours as a sick nurse in the Belgian capital have endeared her to rich and poor alike. One of her many good works before King Albert's accession was the founding of the Albert Elizabeth Dispensary for the consumptives of Brussels. She was often in daily attendance at her dispensary, giving personal attention to the patients; indeed her goodness of heart and philanthropic disposition have earned for her the title of the "People's Queen." Another characteristic of her Majesty is her perfect taste indress; it is said that she is the best-gowned Royalty in Europe. She has even established in Brussels a school for millinery, where young women in impecunious circumstances can become accomplished modistes. She is a regular visitor to the school, and gives hints and suggestions to the pupils herself. This popular Queen is not tall, but finely proportioned and exceedingly handsome, with vivacious features slightly Semitic in cast, while her head is crowned with a profusion of dark, fluffy hair. Her husband, King Albert, is the tallest King in Europe—a veritable son of Anak, standing 6ft. 3in. in his stockinged feet.

PEACE-PROOF.

Chivalrous Winston quenched his ire
When Suffragettes were wild and rough,
And yet, by pouring coals of fire,
He only made them "hotter stuff."

LORD ROSEBERY'S AND THE MILL GIRL.

In view of Lord Rosebery's declarations of his revised political opinions, the following story of his encounter with a factory girl may be read with interest. While at the height of his power as a Liberal leader, his lordship had occasion to visit the town of Paisley, and like many another visitor to the centre of the thread trade, was given the opportunity to inspect the palatial factories owned by Messrs. J. and P. Coats, Limited. In honour of his lordship visit, the mill girls decked themselves gaily with red ribbons and rosettes red being the Local Liberal emblem. However, one very young girl whose people were Conservative, did not see why she should wear the colour she disliked for political reasons. Like an independent Scots lassie, she refused to wear the Liberal red, and on the fateful morning turned up to her work with ribbons of Conservative blue. As Lord Rosebery passed through the great flats of the thread mills his quick eye detected the little girl with the opposition favours; and, going up to her, he asked if she were really a Conservative. At first the little mill girl felt abashed, reassured by his lordship's kindly smile, replied that she was. Lord Rosebery then smiled again sagely, as though to imply that he did not expect her to remain a Tory very long; and as he went away, he asked her to write him ten years latter if she were still of the same opinion. The years passed by and found the little mill girl, now a handsome young woman, still adhering to Conservative views; and bearing in mind his lordship's command, she wrote him and told him so. In reply, a letter came from Lord Rosebery stating that he remembered the incident quite well, that he congratulated her on being faithful to her political opinions, and that as a memento he was sending her a photo. Little did Lord Rosebery think that, instead of the Conservative mill girl turning a Liberal, he, the chief of the Liberal Party, should become practically a Conservative.

'TARIFF REFORM.

Lord Ridley, a leading light of the Tariff Reform League, is rapidly forging his way to the front and it will be difficult, indeed, to leave him out of any future Unionist Cabinet. In addition to being so keenly interested in politics, Lord Ridley is one of the most popular men in Society, and the receptions and dinner parties he and Lady Ridley give at their stately home in Carlton House Terrace are among the most enjoyable events of the London Season. An amusing story is told about his lordship that may or may not be true but it is certainly worth repeating. He was playing bridge one night and a very delicate situation had arisen. "What are we going to do now, Ridley?" asked his partner. "Oh, I don't know," his lordship is said to have remarked absent-mindedly, "tax the foreigner, I suppose!" Lord Ridley is an excellent speaker, and is much in request by his party. He has a pleasant platform manner and a happy knack of retort that disarms the most persistent heckler. Lord Ridley is one of the best-dressed men about town, and he has been known—according to his opponents—to suffer agonies because his necktie had a crease in the wrong place.

ELECTION MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES.

The busiest man in London on Dissolution Day—and probably the least flustered—was Sir Kenneth Augustus Muir-Mackenzie, Clerk to the Crown in Chancery, and Master of the Ceremonies at the General Election. Sir Kenneth set the election machinery in motion by sending out the writs from the Crown Office. The documents were entrusted to messengers of the Great Seal, who employed taxicabs to take them to the General Post-Office, and to the various returning officers for the London divisions. When the election is over, all the ballot papers will be sent to the Clerk to the Crown, who will store away some thirty tons of them, representing the votes of the nation's entire electorate.

THE CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS.

HIRE OR PURCHASE.

BLÜTHNER.
BROADWOOD.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHd. LIPP.
STEINWEG NACHF.

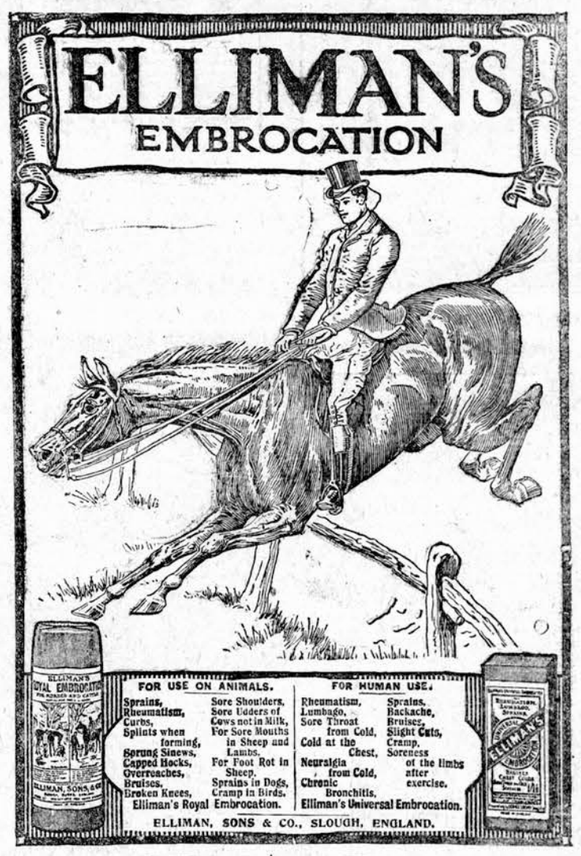
CROWN PIANOS.
CROWN ORGANS.

PIANO-PLAYERS.
PLAYER-PIANOS.

New Pianos from Rs. 550. Second-hand from Rs. 200.
UPRIGHT OR HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOS.
BUILT SPECIALLY FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.
FOR CASH OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
Descriptive illustrated list on application.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1873. BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION



FOR USE ON ANIMALS.
Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Strung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Broken Knees, Elliman's Royal Embrocation.
Sore Shoulders, Sore Udders of Cows not in Milk, For Sore Mouths in Sheep and Lambs, For Foot Rot in Sheep, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, Elliman's Royal Embrocation.

FOR HUMAN USE.
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Elliman's Universal Embrocation.
Sprains, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the limbs after exercise.

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

DUSART'S SYRUP

ROBUST YOUTH LEADS TO VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD

DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!!!

DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.

MVSIC

S. ROSE & Co.,
have the best Stock of
MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
in India, and supply at London Prices.
FORT, BOMBAY,
S. ROSE & CO.,
Telegrams: "ROSEBUD" BOMBAY.

INVALUABLE
For the COMPLEXION In HOT CLIMATES

It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Is Unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION

It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS. Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET. Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.

M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness and all the ills. Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed ner... Price 1s., post free (from Mr. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of ... Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (Enough for... Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., 4, Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

Digitized by Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

THE ARRIVAL.

Experienced cyclists will hail it with enthusiasm.

There are so many fine points to get enthusiastic about in the

NEW

DUNLOP

FOR 1911.

It is easy to see that the advent of such a tyre means

THE DEPARTURE

of the slipping and skidding bugbear.

NOTE.—The walls are strengthened by the double line of rubber studs, which, acting in conjunction with the familiar grooved and lettered tread, neutralize all kinds of adverse road conditions.

THE DUNLOP TYRE Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

Recently Specially appointed Motor Tyre Manufacturers to H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.

STOCKISTS.

FRENCH MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC Co., 55, Bentinck Street, CALCUTTA.	RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, LTD., Head Office: Fairlie Place, CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.

Exhausted Nerves

NEED

TRADE 'VANA' MARK

BRAND

TONIC WINE

It enriches the blood, the source of mental and physical energy, and nourishes the whole nervous system

Sold by all Chemists

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
LONDON. (ENG.)

XX 125 NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN MILAN SHANGHAI

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

MAGNESIA

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

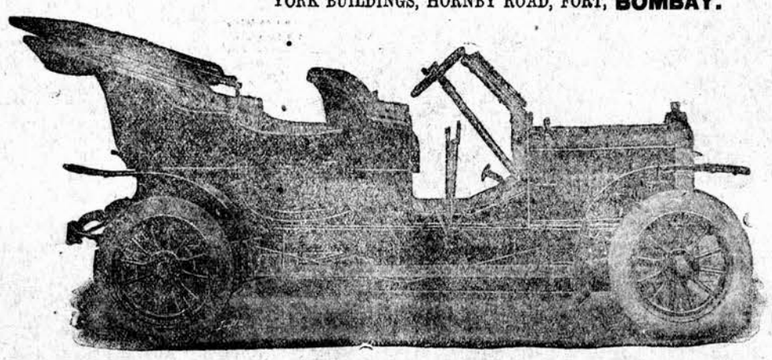
BUY YOUR

MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE & CYCLE

FROM THE LEADING FIRM IN INDIA

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,

YORK BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, **BOMBAY.**



SOLE AGENTS FOR

DELAUNAY BELLEVILLE,
DE DION BOUTON,
RENAULT,
HUMBER,
ROVER,
ITALA &
STANDARD CARS.

HUMBER,
WEARWELL &
MOTOSACOCHE
MOTOR CYCLES
and
LARGE STOKISTS OF

HUMBER,
SUNBEAM,
SINGER,
KAISER-I-HIND &
WEARWELL CYCLES.

Dunlop, Michelin & Continental Tyres. Lucas's Ld.'s and other high grade Cycle & Motor Accessories &c., &c., &c
Repairs done under Expert European Supervision.
Overhauling, Painting and Varnishing of Motor Cars done on the Premises.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL	NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne.—Sold by all Chemists

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, European Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 16 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 7 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, are also obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid an Mellbes—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh gleets, loss in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 28 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 day Rs. 4-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 7 days, Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated, Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate, long and car diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or water for 15 days, Rs. 4-8 8-8.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Ulcer, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSNTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8 8-8.

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares Motiwalla's Chawl, near Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to* **young women, children** *and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.* **DOSE:** One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The **WARRANTY STAMP** of the **UNION DES FABRICANTS.**
(2) A **METAL SEAL** advertising **CLETEAS.**

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in *Pondichéry.*

ASK FOR

PHUL-NANA

Regd

The Fascinating Perfume

(of all Chemists & Perfumers)

J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tuberculae and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Berry Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits.

Immediate Relief without Injections

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

WATSON'S No 10

Was
Is
And must always be
The favourite half-peg.

WATSON'S No 10

Agents—
G. H. B. Forbes & Co., Bombay.

Rs. 36. per dozen.

The Soap for India.

Good for PRICKLY HEAT
Wards off INSECT BITES,
and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

6d. per Tablet.

To be obtained from:
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S BUILDINGS, KARACHI.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the slightest form of Battery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

Established over a Century.

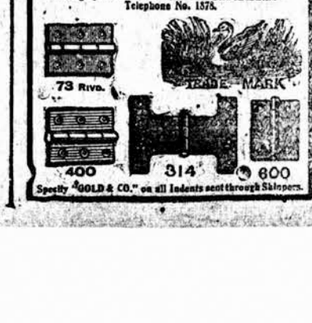
GOLD & CO.,

Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1578.



Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

Easily Cure THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value.
Sold in bottles everywhere.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Frenchurch Street, London E. C.